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Leaders Meet In Berlin to Remember End of War

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Gathering in the vibrant capital that has risen from the ruins of the city where Hitler conceived and planned his war of aggression, leaders of France, Britain, Russia, the United States and Germany pledged Monday to prevent a repetition of the cataclysm that had ended 50 years earlier.

"I believe that for our countries here, it was the last time we will ever fight against each other," said Prime Minister John Major of Britain. "I cannot believe that we will ever revert to the old way of doing things."

Mr. Major and the other leaders gathered at dusk in the elegant Schauspielhaus in what was once East Berlin to mark the anniversary of Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945. They had attended a similar ceremony in London on Sunday and another earlier Monday in Paris.

The series was to conclude with a parade of war veterans in Moscow on Tuesday.

All of the visiting leaders made clear that they held no grudge against the country whose dictatorship inflicted so much suffering on their peoples between 1933 and 1945.

President François Mitterrand of France, in an unusually personal speech on the eve of his departure from office, called the 50 years of peace among Europe's great powers "a victory of Europe over itself."

Mr. Mitterrand described the French and Germans as "two fraternal peoples who took 1,000 years to recognize each other as brothers and see each other as they really are."

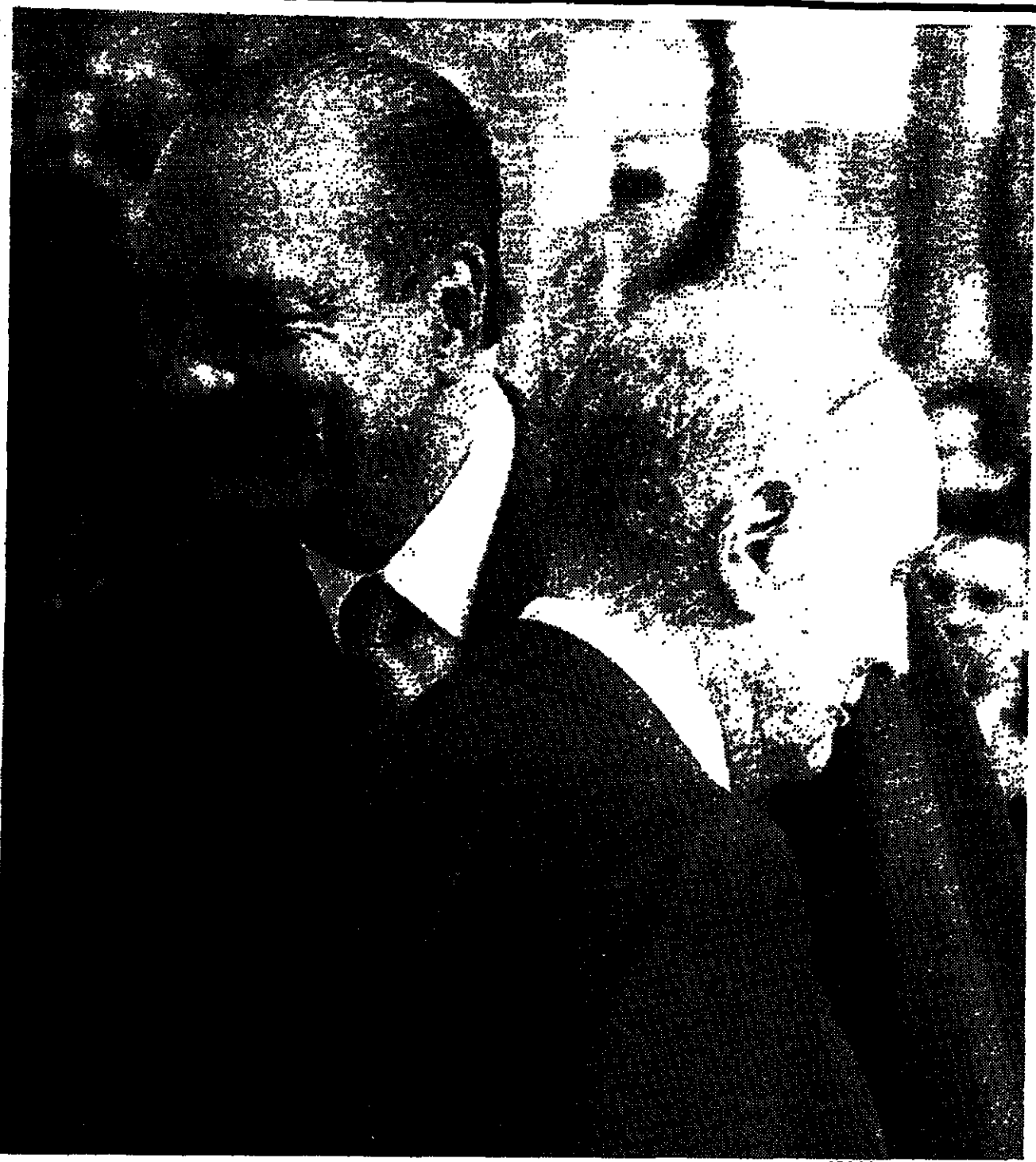
Vice President Al Gore of the United States praised the "profoundly new relationship between victor and vanquished" that now binds Germany's neighbors, and said his nation hoped to see "an ever-expanding circle of democracy" in Europe and beyond. Although Mr. Gore represented the United States at ceremonies in London, Paris and Berlin, President Bill Clinton is to assume that role in Moscow on Tuesday.

Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, the Russian prime minister, asserted that his country joined the other World War II combatants in accepting "a special responsibility to prevent this horrible past from ever recurring." He also warned against the creation of "new barriers" in Europe and urged "the construction of a genuine pan-European system of security and stability on a bloc-free basis."

It was an oblique reference to Russian concerns that the eastward expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could threaten Moscow's security.

"None of us have found it easy to shed the memory of the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall and to begin trusting each other," Mr. Chernomyrdin said. "We are all taking our first steps in this new direction, and we need to be extremely circumspect and careful not to upset the structure."

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President Mitterrand on Monday with his newly elected successor, Jacques Chirac, at the Arc de Triomphe.

As Old Guard Fades, Chirac Moves In

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — To understand how much France's presidential election represented a generational change of the guard, it was enough to look at Monday's military parade commemorating the 50th anniversary of the German surrender in World War II.

There at the Arc de Triomphe, President François Mitterrand, a Socialist who served Vichy France before joining the wartime Résistance and has held office for 14 years, sat next to Jacques Chirac, a conservative who was a schoolboy during the war and was elected Mr. Mitterrand's successor on Sunday.

Final official results showed Mr. Chirac with 52.64 percent of the vote, and his Socialist opponent, Lionel Jospin, with 47.36 percent. Turnout was put at 79.65 percent.

For Mr. Mitterrand, it was a poignant moment. He is 78 and dying of prostate cancer, and when he leaves office later this month, of the Western leaders who

shaped the era of the Cold War only Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany will be left.

"The most visionary policies of the postwar era have been put in place by individuals whose outlook was formed in the crucible of World War II," said Vice President Al Gore, a 47-year-old member of the generation following. "We have a transitional period beginning now."

President and president-elect chatted animatedly Monday on the reviewing stand with their wives at their sides, as 2,500 soldiers bearing the flags of 80 nations, and the flag of postwar Germany as well, paraded past.

But Mr. Mitterrand's era, and the Socialist ideas that underlay its 14 years, is now clearly over.

Mr. Chirac, 62, begins his seven-year term from a position of great political strength, with huge majorities in both houses of the legislature. But he will need it to remedy the great economic and social weakness he promised to wage war on during the campaign: a 12.2 percent

unemployment rate that has not budged despite the resumption of economic growth.

Mr. Chirac could take over from Mr. Mitterrand as early as the end of this week, though the presidential term does not expire until the stroke of midnight May 20. But as soon as he does, the unemployment problem and all others will cease being Mr. Mitterrand's and become Mr. Chirac's.

Mr. Chirac is expected to appoint Alain Juppé, 49, as prime minister, replacing Mr. Chirac's 66-year-old conservative rival, Edouard Balladur. His key economic and financial adviser, Alain Madelin, is another 49-year-old conservative of the new generation, as is a possible foreign minister, François Bayrou, the 43-year-old education minister.

"You will lead France not only into the next century but also into the future of Franco-German cooperation, shaping the fate of future generations in Europe,"

See FRANCE, Page 7

Amid Crisis, Tehran Can't Control Fall Of Currency

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iran tried Monday to freeze the exchange rate between its currency and the U.S. dollar in an effort to counter what experts described as a deepening financial crisis and social tensions aggravated by spiraling inflation.

But the move — against the backdrop of heavy foreign debt repayment obligations and the recently announced U.S. embargo on trade and investment — failed to stop the rial from hitting a record low.

The semi-official Iran News, an English-language Tehran newspaper, criticized the government's handling of the financial crisis Monday. "The central bank has lost control of the situation on the financial markets," Agence France-Presse quoted the paper as saying.

The paper acknowledged that the U.S. economic embargo had "aggravated" the fall of the rial. President Bill Clinton announced the embargo April 30, and it was detailed in an executive order Monday (Page 7). But the paper criticized the government's inability to react and noted the dangers of inflation that has doubled and in some cases tripled some food and transport prices in the past two months.

The rial slumped Monday to 6,150 to the dollar from the 3,460-per-dollar rate at which the government tried to fix it earlier in the day. Indeed, some traders in Tehran said the rush to buy dollars was being fueled by fears that the U.S. sanctions would stoke inflation, which some economists estimate to be running at an annualized rate of about 50 percent.

"Demand is very high," one dealer in Tehran told Reuters. "Some people are literally selling their houses to buy dollars."

In January the rial stood at 2,500 to the dollar, and its plunge has dramatically raised the cost of imports at a time when there is a lack of dollars in Tehran.

Economists from the World Bank and other institutions said the government's effort at freezing the exchange rate Monday was designed to stanch the escalating inflation by keeping a lid on the domestic rial price of imported goods. But they warned that the move could backfire because the authorities did not have enough dollars to go around.

A senior World Bank economist said the rial was suffering from a lack of confidence caused by Tehran's need to repay an estimated \$4 billion to \$5 billion on foreign bank loans by next year.

Iran may be hard put to come up with those funds, which are payable as part of a debt-rescheduling deal agreed to in 1994 by Tehran and commercial bank creditors from Germany, France, Italy and Japan.

Although Iran is the second-largest oil producer among the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, it has been unable to find enough foreign exchange to pay both for imports and for oil production and infrastructure projects, some of which are aimed at repairing damage caused during its war with Iraq during the 1980s.

Sarah Miller, editor in chief of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, said that Iran "faces major problems in coming up with the finance needed to develop and refurbish its oil and gas sectors."

The situation, she added, "is exacerbated by difficulties in obtaining loans from the World Bank and other international lending institutions. They are also pretty near the end of the rope on getting European and Japanese export credits."

The U.S. embargo, which prohibits U.S. investment or lending along with trade, could also have the effect of discouraging European and Japanese banks and companies from extending more commercial credits or loans.

In Tokyo on Monday, Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito stressed Japan's cautious approach to Mr. Clinton's call for allies to join the U.S. trade embargo against Iran.

"Japan's view is that taking an isolationist policy toward Iran will not produce desired results," Mr. Saito was quoted by AFP as saying. "Whether or not Japan will continue to provide loans is a matter under consideration."

Republicans Raise Stakes For Russia On Iran Deal

Clinton Urged to Press Yeltsin in Moscow as Aid Cut Is Threatened

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders have urged President Bill Clinton to take a tougher stance with the Russian government over its planned sale of nuclear technology to Iran.

They warned that foreign aid to Russia probably would be cut off by Capitol Hill unless he persuaded President Boris N. Yeltsin to halt the deal during his visit to Moscow this week.

The president has vigorously defended his administration's handling of the Iran nuclear threat and argued that it is Congress that would weaken America's leadership if it proceeded with plans to slash foreign aid, not just to Russia, but to nations around the world.

"We did not win the Cold War," Mr. Clinton said, "to walk away and blow the peace" on "penny-wise, pound-foolish budgeting."

"We can make all the difference in the world, but we can't do it for free," he added.

With the remarks, the president joined a fight others in his administration have waged against a Republican plan to cut foreign aid by 25 percent.

Mr. Clinton's combative words came on a day when Republicans were second-

guessing him on the question of how bluntly to challenge Russia over the sale of two reactors to Iran.

The administration has taken a low-key approach. But the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, predicted that if Mr. Clinton did not succeed in halting Russia's planned sale of two nuclear reactors to Iran, "then we've got a real problem."

"I think it's going to really cool relations with Yeltsin, with the Russian Republic," Mr. Dole said.

Already, he added, Congress is "a little leery" of foreign aid to Russia because of Moscow's brutal handling of the rebellion in Chechnya. Federal agencies supplied more than \$1 billion in aid to Russia last year.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, sounded a similar note, warning of "catastrophic consequences in the Congress" if the nuclear transfer to Iran went through.

The statements showed that the U.S. trade embargo on Iran announced last week by Mr. Clinton had failed to allay concerns about what Republicans see as a sluggish response by the administration to the Iranian threat.

Mr. Clinton signaled Sunday that he would appeal to Mr. Yeltsin's self-interest during their summit meeting.

Noting that Iran has "more than enough oil to meet its energy needs" without nuclear energy, the president charged that Tehran was "bent on building nuclear weapons."

"I believe Russia also has a powerful interest in preventing a neighbor — especially one with Iran's track record — from possessing these weapons," Mr. Clinton added. "If this sale goes forward, Russian national security can only be weakened in the long term."

At the same time, the president hailed the generally cooperative U.S.-Russian relationship that has developed since the end of the Cold War.

"We must not hold our relationship hostage to any one issue," he added.

Eager to avoid a rupture, Mr. Clinton has written Mr. Yeltsin assuring him that he would have no objection to Russia's someday joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Moscow's fears about the expansion of NATO has become another irritant between the two nations.

But Mr. Dole and Mr. Gingrich seemed

See DEAL, Page 7

More Than a Footnote: '44 Channel Deaths of 802 GIs

By Dennis Hevesi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Germany was making its last desperate effort to stave off defeat in the Battle of the Bulge, on Christmas Eve of 1944, there was another little-noticed incident a few hundred miles away, in the frigid waters of the English Channel: the sinking of a troopship, killing 802 American infantrymen in the third-worst naval disaster in U.S. history.

A former New York City policeman is trying to make sure that the sinking of the Leopoldville becomes more than a footnote in the history books.

Allan Andrade says he understands why, in the throes of the great conflict, military censors would suppress the news that more than a third of a division — reinforcements headed to the front — had been killed. But he cannot comprehend why, five decades later, the sinking by a German torpedo off Cherbourg remains unmemorialized.

Mr. Andrade, who now works as a security officer in Federal Court in Brooklyn, was 7 years old that Christmas Eve a half-century ago. It was by coincidence that three years ago, while researching about his hobby — patriotic advertisements from the World War II era — that he came upon a reference to a member of the 66th Infantry (Panther) Division who died with hundreds of

others when the Leopoldville, a refitted Belgian liner, sank.

Mr. Andrade could not erase thoughts of the night of the sinking. And so he has conducted his own investigation of the incident.

The other night, Mr. Andrade had dinner in Waterbury, Connecticut, with Vincent Codanni, now 71, who was a private aboard the doomed ship.

"I was below deck, one big compartment with more than a hundred of us squeezed in," Mr. Codanni recalled. "I was cleaning my Browning Automatic Rifle; some guys were singing Christmas carols — 'Silent

See SHIP, Page 6

Massacre in Chechen Town Details of Russian Brutality Emerge

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

SAMASHKI, Russia — No serious doubt lingers about what happened in this farming village in Chechnya early last month. The circumstances are still vague. But the results are not.

More than 3,000 Russian soldiers took the town, doused its houses with gasoline

and set them on fire, and then opened fire on unarmed women, children and elderly people, killing at least 100.

For three days, the Russian Army refused to permit representatives of the Red Cross or any human rights agency into the village. By the fourth day, it was too late.

"I saw them kill children and women and old men," said Vera Magamodova, 60, who covered in a cellar until the shots and screaming ended. "They threw grenades into cellars. They wanted us to fight back. They kept screaming for us to give them the soldiers. But there were no soldiers here. Not one. Show me the grave of one soldier who died in this town."

After interviews with more than a dozen survivors — many of whom were lucky enough to find hiding places in the few basements that soldiers did not grenade — a picture of brutality has emerged from

See MASSACRE, Page 6



COUNTING — A Manila worker tallying Monday's election results. Page 4.

AGENDA

Panel in Rwanda Probes Massacre

KIGALI, Rwanda (Reuters) — An independent international board of inquiry began work Monday in Rwanda to determine how and how many Hutu refugees died when the army's attempt to close the Kibeho refugee camp by force ended in slaughter.

Information about the April 22 massacre is disputed, but international outrage about the army's reported role in the carnage led to a partial suspension of foreign aid.

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Dow Jones

Up 40.47
4383.87

Trib Index

Up 0.81%
123.84

The Dollar

New York 1.3675
DM 1.6035
Yen 83.275
FF 4.8455

Previous Close

1.3735
1.5978
83.945
4.9065

PAGE TWO

A U.S. Investor in Moscow

THE AMERICAS

Reliving Oklahoma's Horror

ASIA

Ramos Loyalists Grab Lead

An American in Moscow/Barricades and Drill Bits

Hotel Is the Prize in a Ruthless Russian Wrangle

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Paul E. Tatum found that his offices at the luxury hotel he had helped build were locked and sealed off by his erstwhile Russian partners, the American businessman donned a bulletproof vest and used an electric drill to force his way in.

Such Road Runner-cartoon antics are typical of the frenzied and bizarre battle for control of one of the best-known joint ventures in Russia, the Radisson-Slavianskaya, a \$50 million hotel and business complex here.

Almost all partnerships between Western and Russian companies have experienced financial disputes and cultural misunderstandings, and many have crumbled. But the melodramatic clash over Moscow's first American-run hotel, which opened in 1991, is the strangest of them all.

And on Tuesday, when President Bill Clinton is expected to check in to a \$2,000-a-night suite at the Radisson for his Moscow visit and summit meeting with President Boris N. Yeltsin, the ruthless backstairs struggle for ownership of the hotel could spill over into a messy public brawl.

"This is creeping renationalization," said Mr. Tatum, who owns 40 percent of the joint venture and is being edged out by both the Radisson chain, which has a 10 percent stake and manages the hotel, and the Moscow city government, which owns the remaining half.

Mr. Tatum, who has now barricaded himself in his hotel suite after being evicted once again from his office, acknowledged that his partners were unlikely to let him buttonhole the president. But he said he would try.

"I have very specific things to tell Bill Clinton about the trend against American business here," he said.

THE CASE with Mr. Tatum is not quite as black and white as he has painted it. But there is a growing trend of Russian businesses grabbing more control of the companies they founded with the technical and financial support of foreign investors. And Yuri Luzhkov, Moscow's powerful and acquisitive mayor, leads the way.

Most recently, management of the Arbat Irish House, a stylish market that was one of the first large-scale Western joint ventures, was taken over by its Russian owners, which include the Most Bank and the Moscow city government, and all the store's expatriate employees were sent home.

After prolonged wrangling, the Irish partner, the state-owned company Aer Rianta that also operates duty-free shops in Moscow, quietly assented to a lesser role.

The Radisson, with its polished marble floors, conference rooms, expensive shops, health club and restaurants, serves as a biosphere of corporate America — patronized by executives, government delegations and expatriates nostalgic for cheeseburgers and fries.

Occasionally, modern Moscow life crashes in. Last year, 10 riot policemen sporting black masks and machine guns burst into the lobby to seize guests who were said to be organized-crime figures.

Nor is the hotel's effort at physical isolation complete. A decrepit, condemned three-story brick building stands in the parking lot, looming over the entrance. Once a cultural center for railroad employees, the empty building is preserved by a tangled local bureaucracy and serves as a symbol of the risks of doing business in Russia.



Mr. Tatum working in his suite at the Radisson-Slavianskaya, in Moscow, as one of his 16 bodyguards kept watch behind him.

The proposal to build a luxury Western-style hotel in Moscow was first approved by the Soviet government in 1989.

H. R. Haldeman, once President Richard Nixon's chief of staff, helped Mr. Tatum and his initial Russian partners attract the Radisson chain, a subsidiary of the Carlson Cos., based in Minneapolis. The hotel opened its revolving doors in July 1991, a month before the failed coup attempt that preceded the collapse of the Soviet Union.

DURING the coup attempt, Mr. Tatum made friends by lending his cellular telephone to aides of Mr. Yeltsin, who was holed up in the nearby Parliament building leading the resistance to the putsch. But financial disputes with the new Russian government soon overshadowed those connections.

These days, Mr. Tatum contends that the partners owe him \$4 million in unpaid fees, while the city says the joint venture owes it \$7 million in back taxes and his partners say he owes them \$300,000.

Mr. Tatum, whose company, Americom Business Services, created and operated the hotel's lucrative business complex, has few other interests besides his stake in the hotel. Before he started Americom in 1987, Mr. Tatum, who is 40, was a Republican fundraiser in Oklahoma City. In 1992 a group of Americom stockholders sued him for \$2.4 million, contending financial improprieties. The suit is pending.

Recently, after a Russian court order barred him from his offices in the business center, he barricaded himself in his three-room hotel suite, and hired 16 bodyguards to watch over him.

The hotel's management contends that he owes \$300,000 for back rent and room service,

but a judge froze his eviction notice until the matter was resolved in court. After his telephone was cut off and room-service privileges revoked, Mr. Tatum began living off of his cellular phone, deliveries of take-out food and "Star Trek" videotapes. He has left his room once in the last two weeks.

In March, the Radisson chain won its petition in a federal district court in Minneapolis to dissolve its partnership with Americom. A liquidating agent has yet to be appointed, and Mr. Tatum is resisting the breakup.

"We have agreements in the joint venture that must be respected," said Mr. Tatum, who wears dapper business suits and silk ties even while living as a hotel shut-in. "And I intend to remain until they are respected." He has filed a \$35 million suit against his former partners in an arbitration court in Sweden.

The grievances between Mr. Tatum and his Russian and American partners are numerous, and swathed in many legal actions and counterclaims. Each side accuses the other of deceit, financial improprieties and bad faith.

Mr. Tatum has contended that the Russian partners are trying to sneak organized crime into the partnership, and that last year, as a warning to Mr. Tatum, one of his bodyguards was stabbed in a hotel men's room by three gangsters.

RICHARD Mason, general manager of the hotel, said: "I represent the Radisson's interests, and I don't see any evidence of the mafia." He added that the bodyguard who contended that he had been stabbed refused to come forward to testify. "He is playing on American fears of the mafia to get publicity," Mr. Mason said of Mr. Tatum.

Both his Russian and American partners say Mr. Tatum is unreliable and given to storming out of board meetings.

"He has the ability to initially convince people he is right," said Umar Dzhabrailov, a former city employee who — over Mr. Tatum's protests — was appointed last year as acting general-director of the joint venture by the Moscow city government. "It is a mask. He doesn't respect his partners, the circumstances, or the country where he is making his business."

TENANTS of the business center take the power battle in stride. When Mr. Tatum was noisily drilling his way back into his office last month, his neighbors barely looked up.

"I consider this a normal, civilized method of business," Yevgeni Devyakov, a Russian businessman, said to the Moscow Times. "Did you hear about the businessman shot yesterday on the street? To me, this is pretty normal."

The financial stakes in the dispute are high. The Moscow city government plans to sell the hotel for \$60 million, and the Radisson Hotel Corp., which would continue managing it, has blessed the plan. Mr. Tatum, who would have no role in that configuration, has not.

"The city of Moscow has more to offer Radisson than we do, including other hotels," Mr. Tatum said. "The Radisson people have taken a strategic decision to do whatever the Moscow government wants — despite our partnership agreement."

But Mr. Tatum says he is determined to hold out — as long as it takes. He has no intention of lying low. "This is Gorky in Moscow," he said.

In anticipation of Mr. Clinton's visit, Mr. Tatum printed hundreds of slick, thick booklets documenting his position in the dispute. Across the cover title, "The Environment for Business Success in Moscow," he printed in blood-red Russian script: "Certificate of Death."

Israel Eases Curbs On Movements by The Palestinians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, apparently seeking to appease Palestinians angry about plans for land confiscation in Jerusalem, announced a list of changes Monday intended to make life easier in Gaza and the West Bank.

Among the measures Mr. Peres announced were an end to the curfew in the West Bank town of Hebron, simpler procedures for cargo entering Palestinian self-rule areas, plans to allow a helicopter in Gaza and increasing from 27,000 to 31,000 the number of Palestinians that will be allowed to enter Israel to work.

Mr. Peres also announced plans to release 258 Palestinian prisoners and said Israel would reimburse 100 million shekels (\$33 million) to the Palestinian Authority in Gaza, representing taxes levied on Palestinian workers.

But the planned release of the prisoners drew a last-minute challenge from Justice Minister David Libai, who said it had to clear proper legal channels.

The foreign minister gave a new commitment to try to reach an agreement on the next stage of Palestinian self-rule by July 1, the latest target date, and offered the Palestinians control over five more areas of local administration: labor, social insurance, postal services, petroleum and gas, and trade and industry.

Mr. Peres, who was in Cairo for talks on West Bank autonomy with the Palestinian minister for international cooperation, Nabil Shaath, also met Monday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. Mr. Mubarak has frequently mediated between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Peres said, however, that Israel would go ahead with its plan to confiscate 53 hectares (131 acres) of Jerusalem, because the Jewish state needed to build housing for its citizens.

Mr. Shaath and Mr. Peres met in an attempt to put the peace process back on track. It has been marking time for months as the two sides wrangle over the arrangements for Palestinian elections and an Israeli

redeployment in parts of the West Bank still under occupation.

The Palestinians say the land confiscation issue has brought the Middle East peace process to the brink of collapse.

Several Western governments, including the United States, have expressed concern about the Jewish state's plans to seize the land.

Mr. Shaath said it would be a mistake for the Palestinians to stop talking with the Israelis but he suggested that Arab states link Jerusalem to steps toward normal relations with Israel.

He said there was still a wide gap between Israel and the Palestinians over the troop redeployment. The Israelis keep saying they want to reach agreement by July 1, but the Palestinians do not think this will be possible unless there is radical change, Mr. Shaath added.

The Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo made a rocky start because Mr. Peres objected to comments by the Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erekat, describing his remarks on the land issue as "a brilliant lie."

Mr. Erekat apologized in public. He said he made his remark about Mr. Peres in private conversation after they told him of Mr. Peres's figures for the ownership of the land: 62 percent Jewish, 27 percent Arab and 9.5 percent without an owner.

"I immediately responded to those figures as a brilliant lie but it was not meant as disrespect for Mr. Peres," he said.

"But the main issue remains the land crisis and the settlement activities. That is the issue and that is the crisis," he added.

Mr. Peres says most of the land is Jewish-owned and that Arabs will live in some of the apartments to be built there. The Palestinians say Israel would not confiscate Jewish-owned land.

Israeli military authorities had called the planned release of Gaza Strip and West Bank Arab inmates a goodwill gesture to advance slow-moving peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(Reuters, AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Pilots Press Case Against KLM

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Dutch Pilots Association said Monday it was taking KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to court in a move to force the company back into collective-bargaining negotiations. Last month, the association threatened KLM with work stoppages and other action.

A spokesman for the pilots association, Benno Baksteen, said the Dutch flag carrier still must pay its pilots 2.5 percent raises agreed upon in the 1993 contract. He added that the association was looking for KLM to resume contract talks, which have been stalled for months; KLM had no immediate response.

Mr. Baksteen estimated that the association's demands would cost KLM about \$6.5 million. The core of the dispute is the airline's plan to raise the retirement age from 56 to 60, as well as its refusal to renegotiate rules covering part-time work, pregnancy, minor pension matters and subcontracting.

An air traffic controllers' strike closed the Brussels airport for two hours Monday, preventing all arrivals and departures, union officials said.

Air traffic controllers demonstrated at major U.S. airports Monday, but air traffic was not affected. The National Air Traffic Controllers Association distributed leaflets at major airports across the country opposing proposals that private business run the system.

(AP)

U.S. Sends New Weaponry to Modernize Its South Korea Force

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The U.S. military is shipping in tanks and other weaponry to modernize its

37,000-soldier contingent here, officials said Monday.

But they said there was no significance to the timing of the

move, which comes as North Korea is threatening to restart suspect elements of its nuclear program.

These are just long-term plans coming to fruition," said a U.S. military spokesman, Jim Coles. "It is not a force enhancement. It's all part of our long-term force modernization plan."

Mr. Coles said that some of the new gear, which is to arrive over the next few months, will replace outdated weaponry in the field, while the rest will be held in reserve.

He would not provide a breakdown on the equipment.

Several South Korean newspapers said it included 130 Abrams tanks, an unspecified number of Bradley fighting vehicles, 155 self-propelled howitzers and other mortars.

Mr. Coles also denied a North Korean report that new U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers were starting this week. He said a joint exercise that began last month would continue through mid-May.

Described as largely a practice run for bringing in U.S. reinforcements in case of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula, the exercise involves relatively few troops and relies

heavily on computer simulations.

On Sunday, North Korea's official press agency, KCNA, sharply criticized the exercise as a "premeditated and adventurous war provocation."

The nuclear accord, signed by North Korea and the United States last October, is designed to dismantle elements of the North's nuclear program, suspected of weapons production.

In exchange for freezing its nuclear program, the North is

to receive improved diplomatic relations with Washington and economic benefits, including two new reactors that produce far less weapons-grade plutonium than its existing facilities.

But the North has balked at accepting the new reactors from rival South Korea.

Robert Gallucci, the top U.S. nuclear negotiator with the North, arrived Monday in South Korea for talks with his South Korean and Japanese counterparts.

Ethiopian Coalition Wins First Multiparty Vote

ADDIS ABABA — Ethiopia's governing coalition were sweeping toward a new five-year term Monday after what was billed as the country's first multiparty general election.

Initial counts at polling stations in Addis Ababa were pointing to a rout by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front in the elections Sunday, political analysts said.

"We hear from different quarters that we should be surprised to win even a single Parliament seat," said Nebiyu Samuel, head of the largest opposition party to take

part in the election. The front's lead, he said, "was overwhelming."

The size of the governing front's apparent victory surprised even some Western diplomats, who had forecast a landslide but expected Mr. Nebiyu's party to demonstrate the point of democratic competition by winning some seats.

Political analysts said a knockout by the governing front would deepen the polarization of Ethiopian politics, leaving opponents even more sidelined and less likely to challenge the government by the ballot box.

State-run media reported a big turnout but gave no figures.

Party, which fielded 84 candidates. "But now we must lick our wounds."

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On May 23rd, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

YACHTING

Among the topics to be covered are:

- What's selling today.
- New charters areas.
- Government promotion of the yacht-building industry.
- On-board catering.
- Super-yacht interior designers and stylists.

This section will benefit from special distribution at Super Yacht '95 in Nice, May 30 - June 1. For further information, please contact Bill Mehder in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax: (33-1) 41 43 92 13.

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THE AMERICAS

For Oklahoma City's Rescue Workers, the Horror Is Relived at Night

By Clifford J. Levy
New York Times Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — Soon after Marc Bento-voja ended his stint as a rescue worker at the Federal Building here, he began having nightmares, always the same ones, always with the same grisly clarity.

He dreams he is back in the wreckage of the day-care center, surrounded by bloodied chunks of concrete, a crushed tricycle, a mangled doll. He hears the screams of toddlers, but cannot locate them. He keeps frantically moving aside debris — digging, scraping, clawing. No one is there, yet the cries will not stop.

"There aren't a couple of hours that go by without me dwelling on what happened," said Mr. Bento-voja, 34, who has returned to his job as a captain in the fire department in Sacramento, California. "I didn't think that it would affect me. But actually doing it isn't as difficult as reflecting on it."

With operations completed after more than two weeks of searching, many rescue workers are being hit by psychological aftershocks as they finally let the horrors they saw sink in. Many had assumed they would have little trouble resuming their everyday lives in places around the country, yet the memories of Oklahoma City continue to well up.

Even the people who have labored through the most devastating natural disasters in recent years — the floods in the Midwest, Hurricane Andrew in Florida, the earthquake in Kobe — say that getting over this one is different. Every time they think about the rubble and the gore and the grief, they cannot help recall that someone deliberately did this.

Not everyone is facing these strains. But some rescue workers are experiencing sleepless nights, anxiety, flashbacks, short tempers and, like Mr. Bento-voja, vivid nightmares. Many say it may take

them weeks to come to terms with their frustration and guilt at not being able to find survivors after the explosion, which left 164 people dead, two missing and hundreds wounded.

"I've dealt with most of the major emergencies that California has had, from the Northridge earthquake to the L.A. riots to the Oakland fires to the floods," said Kim Zagaris, 39, a senior official with the California Office of Emergency Services. "All those are small in comparison to Oklahoma City. I don't think any of our training ever prepared us for the magnitude of what we had to deal with emotionally out here."

Many of the workers, who are mostly fire fighters back home, say they have benefited from counseling that disaster-relief agencies and fire and police departments have offered in recent years to ease them through such trauma. Fire fighters are now more willing to try therapy instead of relying on the

traditional remedy: bottling it up and hoping it goes away.

Here in Oklahoma City, the men of Station No. 1, one of the closest firehouses to the Federal Building, said they often confided to each other and to therapists about the bombing.

Captain Patrick Shaw, 39, said he told the therapists that he could not stop replaying one scene in his mind. It was April 19, several hours after the blast, and he was struggling to extract a woman from the ruins. There was a bomb scare, and his superiors said he had to evacuate the building. He could not bear to abandon the woman.

So he refused. He was ordered again. He argued. Finally, he had to give in and leave, the woman desperately shouting at him as he made his way out. Though he was able to return and the woman was saved, the scars remain.

"It helps to talk about it," he said. "It has helped a lot."

Other rescue workers also spoke of "recurring images."

"I have this little slide carousel in my head," said Phil Yeager, a 41-year-old paramedic and fire marshal from Phoenix. "And if I sit and think, I can click in these little pictures. Little things, little pictures. A child's shoe. That sits in my mind."

Many were struck by the fact that they did not react strongly to the disaster until they arrived home. Now, any mention of it seems to draw forth emotion. Some said they turned off the television or radio when the bombing was discussed, seeking to block it out until they were more settled.

"You are so focused when you are out there on that incident," said Jim Strickland, 46, a deputy fire chief in Fairfax County, Virginia. "It's kind of like holding pressure on something, and all of sudden that pressure is released when you get back. Back here, you see it on television and say, 'My goodness. I was just there dealing with that.'"

Jurors Get An Expert Lecture on DNA Basics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Jurors in the O. J. Simpson trial were lectured Monday on DNA as a prelude to evidence that prosecutors say will link definitively Mr. Simpson to the murder of his former wife.

The lecture came from Robin Cotton, laboratory director of Cellmark Diagnostics, where the majority of blood samples in the Simpson case were tested. Dr. Cotton, the prosecution's first DNA expert witness, was expected to reveal during her testimony the results of tests done at her laboratory.

Since the prosecution's case rests squarely on the DNA evidence — there are no witnesses and no murder weapon — the cross-examination of Dr. Cotton and other DNA experts is expected to be brutal.

Prosecutors say the test results show Mr. Simpson's blood was present at the murder scene where Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman were stabbed to death on June 12. They also claim Nicole Simpson's blood was found on her former husband's socks at his home.

On Monday, under questioning from a prosecutor, Woody Clarke, Dr. Cotton instructed the jury in the basics of the DNA molecule and how the DNA in each individual is different. With the exception of identical twins, she said, "You can distinguish one human being from all others."

She also took the jury through the process known as Restriction Fragment Link Polymorphism, a test in which her laboratory specializes. It is said to be the most accurate of all DNA tests.

Dr. Cotton is considered one of the leading U.S. experts on DNA testing. She has appeared in about 90 DNA court cases in 20 states in the last few years. Mr. Clarke is one of the top DNA legal experts in California.

Cellmark, the largest independent DNA testing laboratory in the United States, received most of the blood from the Simpson murder scene, including spots from a "bloody trail" that prosecutors contend led from Nicole Simpson's townhouse to Mr. Simpson's mansion, 2 miles away.

The results from Cellmark are likely to be contested by the defense, which claims the blood was contaminated by sloppy collection and storage methods that left it incapable of producing accurate results.

The DNA expert followed a tow truck driver, Bernie Douroux, to the stand. Mr. Douroux testified that he had not noticed any blood stains inside Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco after he glanced inside before towing it to a storage yard the day after the killings. He also said he had left the vehicle parked on a busy street in front of police headquarters for several minutes.



SHOOT-OUT IN MINNEAPOLIS — Law enforcement agents examining the assault rifle used by a man to fire at police after being denied entry to a restricted area at the airport. The gunman, David DeMatthew, 28, was wounded and hospitalized in serious condition. The police said he had a history of mental problems. "I didn't think he was shooting at anybody," an airline ticket agent said. "There was a ton of people there if he'd wanted to kill somebody."

Away From Politics

• Tornadoes and storms battered Oklahoma and Texas, killing 21 people. Nearly 25,000 homes in the Dallas-Fort Worth area were without electric power since the weekend. (Reuters)

• Claims that substantial numbers of parents coach their children to behave oddly in school so they can collect disability payments has been contradicted by a yearlong study. The study, by the non-partisan National Academy of Social In-

surance, recommended that Supplemental Security Income payments allowing families to care for severely disabled children at home be continued. (AP)

• A policeman was fatally shot during a routine traffic stop within sight of the police station in Franklin Township, New Jersey. Two men, including a recently paroled murderer, were arrested after their car crashed as they fled. (AP)

• William C. Westmoreland, 81, the retired army general who commanded U.S. troops during the Vietnam War, was ad-

mitted to a hospital in Charleston, South Carolina, for an undisclosed ailment. (AP)

• Six people were killed when a Cessna 210 crashed in the mountains of southwestern Utah, authorities said. (AP)

• About 18,000 state workers struck in Salem, Oregon, after contract talks broke down. The walkout includes health care workers, clerical employees, tax collectors, accountants and highway maintenance workers. The union said the walkout would last three days. (AP)

POLITICAL NOTES

Buchanan Demands Halt to Immigration

WASHINGTON — Pat Buchanan, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, urged a five-year moratorium Monday on all immigration to the United States and challenged Congress to pass legislation to help stop those who try to enter the United States illegally.

Mr. Buchanan, a columnist and TV commentator who espoused "America first" themes when he challenged President George Bush for the nomination in 1992, outlined his plan at a news conference.

He proposed: a five-year "time out" on all immigration; building fences along 70 miles (115 kilometers) of the southwest U.S. border with Mexico where illegal aliens flood in; more than doubling the number of border guards to 10,000; use of troops to defend borders; making English the official U.S. language; and a form of national identification card.

President Bill Clinton joined the fray as he promised to crack down on illegal aliens and ordered the Justice Department to clear a backlog of 100,000 who are awaiting deportation hearings.

"I believe we can end illegal immigration, or cut it by 95 percent within six months," Mr. Buchanan said.

Mr. Buchanan's anti-immigration stance is the toughest of the nine expected Republican White House aspirants — stricter even than that of Governor Pete

Wilson of California, whose stand was central to his 1992 re-election. (Reuters)

Schwarzkopf Battles Budget Cuts on Army

NEW YORK — H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the retired general who was allied field commander for the Gulf War, expressed concern about "downsizing" in the U.S. Army.

He said in a CBS television interview that he was "quite concerned" about Clinton administration moves to cut the size of the army. "The finest army in American history lost one-third of its strength in three years," he said, adding that an army division can be eliminated in one year but as many as seven years might be required to rebuild it.

He was asked about a recent book by a former defense secretary, Robert S. McNamara, called "In Retrospect: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam," in which Mr. McNamara apologized for his role in the Vietnam War. General Schwarzkopf, who served two tours in Vietnam, said he had no apologies to make. He said he was there in 1966, the year that Mr. McNamara now says he realized the war was a mistake.

"If it was a mistake, he owed it to his country to pull us out," General Schwarzkopf said. "McNamara was picking targets in North Vietnam for the air force in 1966," he added. "He can apologize. I have nothing to apologize for."

Gingrich Pledges Cuts In Medicare Won't Hurt

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House of Representatives, Newt Gingrich, has pledged that the federal budget being proposed by House Republicans this week will sharply cut Medicare spending over the next seven years — perhaps by about one-seventh — without significantly affecting anyone now enrolled in the health program for the elderly and the disabled.

In separate interviews, the Georgia Republican and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Republicans would try to overhaul the entire Medicare system this year and cut its mushrooming cost, whether Democrats and the White House joined them or not.

Senate and House Republicans will make public federal spending blueprints this week that they say will make good on the party's promise to erase the federal deficit by 2002. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, addressing American veterans 50 years after Germany's defeat: "You could not banish the forces of darkness from the future. We confront them now all around the world and, painfully, here at home." (AP)

Zealous Bidder for Castro's Job

Miami Millionaire Guards His Power Base

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MIAMI — In any debate about American policy toward Cuba, few figures loom larger than Jorge Mas Canosa, considered by many in both countries to be a principal architect of the hostile, uncompromising approach toward Fidel Castro that guided Washington until the Clinton administration announced last week that it had reached an agreement with Havana on immigration.

Mr. Mas Canosa, a 55-year-old construction magnate, came to Miami 35 years ago as a penniless refugee and has amassed not only a net worth of more than \$80 million but also immense political power. Fourteen years after setting up the Cuban American National Foundation at the behest of the Reagan administration, he is arguably the most influential of the nation's 1.5 million Cuban-Americans.

He has shaped the content of U.S. government broadcasts to Cuba, has held significant control over a government-financed resettlement program for Cuban refugees and, through three administrations, has found an open door both at the White House and on Capitol Hill.

When President Bill Clinton announced reprisals against President Castro at the height of the Cuban refugee crisis last summer, Mr. Mas Canosa, a Republican, was quick to claim credit for the tough stance. But when the administration announced that Cuban "boat people" would henceforth be returned, it appeared to undermine Mr. Mas Canosa's position with the White House.

Administration officials involved in the decision to alter the immigration policy said they had not talked to Mr. Mas Canosa, or any other Cuban-American leader, because they feared that Cuban-Americans would mobilize their forces to block the decision.

Ultimately, it may have come down to presidential politics. One official said that relations with Mr. Mas Canosa had always been edgy and that the White House was dubious about his support in 1996.

After the announcement, Mr. Mas Canosa realigned himself with his party and pulled his group out of a government refugee program. Mr. Mas Canosa's political influence remains strong, especially with a Republican majority in Congress. Mr. Mas Canosa has been pushing for legislation to tighten the three-decade-old American embargo of Cuba, and he has found an ardent ally in Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the new Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

At an emotional rally in Miami on April 17 to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion, Mr. Helms heaped praise on Mr. Mas Canosa and the Foundation, and with Mr. Mas Canosa at his side, endorsed his call for a naval blockade of Cuba.

Mr. Mas Canosa is a bulldog of a man whose explosive temper has plunged him into several lawsuits, including a libel

case he lost to an estranged younger brother.

Mr. Mas Canosa founded a construction company, now called Mas Tec, that made him a fortune laying telephone cable. Before that, he served in the U.S. Army and worked as a milkman, stevedore, shoe salesman and dishwasher.

He presides over an empire that includes the Foundation, claiming 50,000 members, and a political action committee that has donated more than \$1 million to congressional and presidential candidates of both parties in little more than a decade.

Anticipating Mr. Castro's fall, Mr. Mas Canosa has built a power base that resembles a government in exile, to the point of bestowing medals on visiting heads of state, warning foreign governments that they will be punished if they trade with Cuba and writing a new Cuban constitution.

Farrakhan Issues Apology To Widow of Malcolm X

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, has asked for forgiveness from Malcolm X's widow, Betty Shabazz, who has implicated him in her husband's murder 30 years ago.

Mr. Farrakhan apologized to Ms. Shabazz for "hurt and offense created by words and deeds," and once again denied any involvement in the murder of his onetime rival. He conceded, however, that his "zeal and love" had been "manipulated."

The statement, a bid to end a rift in the American black community, came Saturday at Harlem's Apollo Theater in a long, emotional speech at the close of a four and a half hour program.

"Members of the Nation of Islam were involved in the assassination of Malcolm X. We cannot deny whatever our past was," Mr. Farrakhan said.

He added: "Forgiving each other is not only necessary but divinely commanded. If we cannot forgive each other, we will

go down in the dust from whence we sprang."

The \$15- to \$100-a-seat benefit was organized by the Nation of Islam to raise money to pay the legal bills of Malcolm X's daughter Qubilah Shabazz, who was indicted early this year on charges that she had plotted to kill Mr. Farrakhan.

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Sri Lankan Rebels Kill 19 Soldiers In Ambush

Jiang Crushes Beijing Rivals

Corruption Probe Breaks Party Grip on Capital

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Facing the most significant political crisis of his tenure, President Jiang Zemin appears to have successfully "organized" the entrenched and powerful party apparatus that ran the capital here for seven years.

Dozens of top city officials, their secretaries and, in some cases, their relatives, are under arrest or investigation in a broadening anti-corruption campaign that has seized public attention.

It began after the death, apparently by suicide, of the executive deputy mayor, Wang Baosen, on April 4, and the dismissal of the Beijing Communist Party secretary, Chen Xiong, on April 27.

These developments indicate an extensive fracturing of the Communist Party organization, in which powerful provincial and city bosses have been able to amass independent financial resources and shield themselves from accountability by paying ideological lip-service to central authority.

Even as the Beijing case has unfolded, top party officials have acknowledged that, earlier this year, they broke up another large corruption ring in southwestern Guizhou Province, a case that led to the dismissal of the party secretary and the execution — ordered from Beijing — of his wife.

"Having power has meant the ability to make vast sums of money," a Chinese industrialist said, "and the line between personal power and the state power has become very difficult to understand."

The details of any corruption remain murky, but Western diplomats and Chinese have received reports of real estate transactions involving large kickbacks, as well as kickbacks on loans obtained by the city officials from party-controlled banking sources.

From interviews with Chinese officials and Western diplomats, it appears that the dismissal of Mr. Chen, the party secretary, followed a standoff between the national and local governments. Three times, in late April, the Politburo sent a representative to Mr. Chen's office seeking his resignation, but each time he refused.

Police forces reportedly went to a high state of alert as Mr. Chen incited resistance to central authority among his supporters by warning that

"ulterior motives" were behind the central government's corruption crackdown.

Finally, the Politburo simply announced his removal and dared him to defy the order, officials said. Mr. Chen, who is a member of the Politburo, had no choice but to obey and has subsequently been placed under the close control of security forces.

"They decapitated the party organization," a diplomat said.

As part of the crackdown, government authorities have moved into city offices over the last week and forced "dozens and dozens" of officials into "study" sessions where they are invited to review the documents from their offices and confess any corrupt behavior.

Chinese officials say they believe that the mayor, Li Qiyuan, and a number of deputy mayors, all hand-picked by Mr. Chen, will soon be removed.

"They will have to do a broad cleaning out of the municipal government after this," a party official said.

President Jiang's handling of this political charged case has demonstrated that the top level of the party is united behind him. In what appeared to be a show of solidarity, China's Parliament, the National People's Congress, announced recently that it was drafting legislation to apply the death penalty for some financial crimes.

Western diplomats and Chinese say that Mr. Jiang was able to exploit the corruption investigation and the death of Mr. Wang to remove Mr. Chen, whose local government controlled tens of thousands of officers in Beijing's police and security forces.

Though a member of the Politburo, Mr. Chen was not a member of its inner standing committee. Thus his removal, while reflecting a significant power struggle between Mr. Jiang and the Beijing party organization, does not represent a larger struggle that could threaten Mr. Jiang's rule, Chinese and Western experts say.

"This case can only be seen as a good thing," Jiang Zemin," said a Western diplomat who follows the party's inner workings. "He bagged a big tiger and put the provincial government on notice that they will have to toe the line."

By moving forcefully, Mr. Jiang has also responded to calls from conservatives, liberals, and even dissidents to do something about high-level corruption.

China Confronts Increase in Mental Illness

Beijing — Mental illness is rising in China's booming southern province of Hainan, with hospitals admitting people who have been unimpaired by lottery losses, bad investments and business flops, an official newspaper reported Monday.

Recent years have seen an increase of mental patients in Hainan in connection with money-making activities, including some engaged in stock speculation, others in business and the majority, or 90 percent, buyers of lottery tickets," the Beijing Youth Daily said.

No figures were provided, but the report said a large number of the patients were women.

One farm woman, a perennial lottery loser, coped with her bad luck by talking to herself, weeping, showing fear of being followed, stripping off her clothes, the newspaper said.

It said that another was admitted to a mental hospital after spending 146 yuan (\$17) on lottery tickets without winning, and that most people admitted suffered from paranoia induced by lottery losses.

Experts attributed the rise in mental illness to the enormous social and economic changes in the island province in recent years and the development of mental health services.

EUROPE

U.S. Assails Veto of Air Strikes

UN Inaction on Sarajevo Attack Condemned

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States criticized the United Nations on Monday for refusing to call air strikes by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against targets around Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

Bosnia's UN envoy threatened to strike back at the Serbs with heavy weapons if no action was taken.

The U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, referring to Serbian shelling that killed 10 people, said Monday: "I fail to understand the logic behind turning down such a request given the kinds of activities that have taken place in and around Sarajevo in the last 24 to 28 hours."

Bosnia's UN delegate, Mohammed Sacirbey, said his government would no longer tolerate such shelling.

"The first recommendation I will make to my government is that we should reposition our forces and weapons within the exclusion zone of Mount Igman, including the demilitarized area," Mr. Sacirbey said.

"I'm afraid we've come down to a total breakdown of order within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and I can only look to the United Nations as being the one that can restore it," he said.

Asked if air strikes might only increase the killing, Mr. Sacirbey replied: "Maybe, but at least they'd kill those that are doing the killing now."

The UN commander for Bosnia, Lieutenant General Rupert Smith, had asked for air strikes against Serbian positions, but Yasushi Akashi, the chief UN representative in the Balkans, and other UN officials rejected the request.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia sent a letter Sunday to the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, saying Sarajevo was being targeted by weapons proscribed under previous agreements while the United Nations failed to live up to its obligations.

"The present silence is shameful," he said. "The United Nations had said earlier that it planned to punish Bosnian Serbs for a mortar attack that killed 10 people near Sarajevo, but then decided against it."

Up to 40 people were wounded in the attack Sunday on the government-held suburb of Butmir.

Meanwhile, Croatian troops moved slightly back from a buffer zone they had been holding for a week, but they quickly violated an accord reached with Serbian separatists by carrying out another incursion Monday, UN officials said.

Fred Eckart, a UN spokesman, said positive reports were quickly followed by news of another incursion.

"We saw a bit of movement away from the confrontation line in one sector by the Croat forces," he said. "But in another we saw a reinforcement of positions. So the signals were quite mixed."

Like many agreements reached in the former Yugoslavia since the fighting began here in 1991, the latest one appears to be failing, observers here said.

A senior Croatian official said privately Monday that Croatian forces would not withdraw from the Krajina region, although Croatia pledged in a UN-brokered accord to do so.

(Reuters, AFP)

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Canada Vows to Protect Its Fish

PARIS — Canada and the European Union sought Monday to put their fishing dispute behind them, but Canada said it would continue to defend its right to protect fish stocks near its continental shelf.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada and the European Commission president, Jacques Santer, said they had held "positive" talks in Paris on Monday, but added that more needed to be done to cement the accord that settled a major diplomatic disagreement over the arrest of a Spanish trawler fishing outside Canadian waters.

And Mr. Chrétien warned that Canada would not repeal a law allowing it to check vessels fishing around its 200-mile territorial zone. He said Ottawa was determined to uphold its international rights.

Canada was not extending its jurisdiction into international waters, he said, but defending fishing banks on its continental shelf, which straddles the 200-mile zone.

(Reuters)

Mediator in Macedonia Dispute

BUDAPEST — The Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe will join in the mediation of the long-standing dispute between Greece and Macedonia, its chairman said Monday.

The organization, a pan-European body, has been given approval to mediate by Greece and the former Yugoslav republic, but the details remain uncertain, said Laszlo Kovacs, who is also the foreign minister of Hungary.

Greece has blocked the entry of its neighbor into most international bodies because it objects to the use of the name Macedonia, which is also the name of an area of northern Greece.

The European Union and a special envoy of President Bill Clinton are already mediating the dispute.

(Reuters)

Flemish Far-Right Party Gains

BRUSSELS — Support for a Flemish extreme rightist party has grown, according to an opinion poll surveying voters before Belgium's May 21 general election.

The Flemish Nationalist Party would get 12.8 percent of the vote today, up from 7.7 percent in March, according to the poll published Monday in the Brussels newspaper De Morgen. That would make the party the fourth biggest in Flanders.

(Reuters)

Spanish Doctors Strike for Raise

MADRID — State-run hospitals planned to cancel thousands of operations Monday because of a strike by doctors seeking higher pay.

The doctors, employees of the Insalud state health agency, said the demanded increase of 100,000 pesetas (\$819) per month would bring their salaries in line with higher wages paid by the seven regional governments that run their own public health services.

About halfway through Monday's strike, organizers said 80 percent of Insalud doctors had stayed away from work. But Insalud's managing director, Carmen Martínez, said no more than one third of doctors in any region had observed the strike.

(AP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: Eighth congress of the European Trade Union Confederation, with speeches by President Jacques Santer of the European Commission and Social Affairs Commissioner Padraig Flynn. Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock and Regional Policy Commissioner Monika Wulf-Mathies will also attend.

BRUSSELS: The EU celebrates Europe Day. EU offices will be closed.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

For Many in Moscow, a Bittersweet Memorial

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Cleaning men in wet suits waded waist-deep in fountains at the new victory monument at Poklonnaya Gora, tightening spigots to make the waterjets gush higher.

Red banners and Russian tricolors hung from every lamp post, and giant Soviet Realism victory posters hung in every shop window, billboard and office building.

As it prepared for the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, Moscow sparkled and glittered like a theme

park reinvention of itself — Victoryland.

But unlike similar celebrations in Western capitals, the mood beneath Monday's elaborate wreath-laying ceremonies, bands and fireworks was edgy and ambivalent.

President Bill Clinton and many other visiting foreign leaders plan to skip the main military parade Tuesday lest their presence suggest tacit support for Moscow's war in the rebel republic of Chechnya. Some, like President François Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, will even stay away from the veterans' parade at Red Square.

Russian citizens are also grappling with ghosts. For anti-Communists, the martial pomp and red flags of victory day awakened painful memories of Stalin. And those who fought and survived what Russians still call the "Great Patriotic War," did so for a Soviet Union that no longer exists.

As the beleaguered new Russian government tries to wrap itself in bygone glory, many of the citizens it sought to honor were enveloped in angry nostalgia for the past.

"I got my medals from the Soviet power and I fought for Soviet power," said Pyotr M. Rozhkov, 67.

He joined 250 other veterans in a special Soviet-style ceremony on Sunday sponsored by the Communist Party, which handed out a different set of medals. Veterans carried pictures of Lenin and Stalin.

"There is a bitter taste today from the fact that the So-

viet Union doesn't exist anymore," said Mr. Rozhkov, who served at the Russian front at the age of 14. "Unity, love of motherland, everything that used to be sacred is gone. Greediness, profit-seeking, money dominate everywhere. Our souls have been deformed."

Nearly 27 million Russians died in the war, far more than in all the other combatant countries combined. In the weeks and days leading up to May 9th, Russia's 4 million World War II veterans have been overwhelmed with government largesse, including prison amnesties, pension bonuses, free concerts, free lunches, free vodka, free dentures, free long-distance phone calls, free haircuts.

In Moscow and St. Petersburg on Monday, hundreds of elderly veterans strolled the streets, some in their old uniforms, others with rows of medals pinned on worn sweaters and jackets. Children gave them flowers.

This year's anniversary is the first major victory celebration to fall after the Soviet Union's collapse. It has drawn the largest gathering of foreign leaders — some 50 are expected — since the 1980 Olympics and Moscow has spent more than \$200 million repaving, repairing and scrubbing down its rutted streets and long-neglected buildings.

After laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, President Boris Yeltsin solemnly unveiled a bronze equestrian statue of a World War II commander, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, part of an

official rehabilitation of the Russian war hero who was long banished to obscurity by a jealous Stalin.

Against the backdrop of Moscow's freshly painted pastel facades, vivid posters and brilliant red banners, the war was being relived in grainy black and white.

For days, Russian television stations have shown old war movies and faded newsreel shots of victory day in Red Square, with tens of thousands of soldiers marching stiffly past the Lenin mausoleum, saluting Stalin. There has been footage of delicious crowds joyfully greeting American and British servicemen, of couples waltzing on jammed sidewalks.

Russian newspapers have published lengthy reminiscences of veterans, ranging from evocations of the suffering during the siege of Leningrad to the delirium of victory at the front.

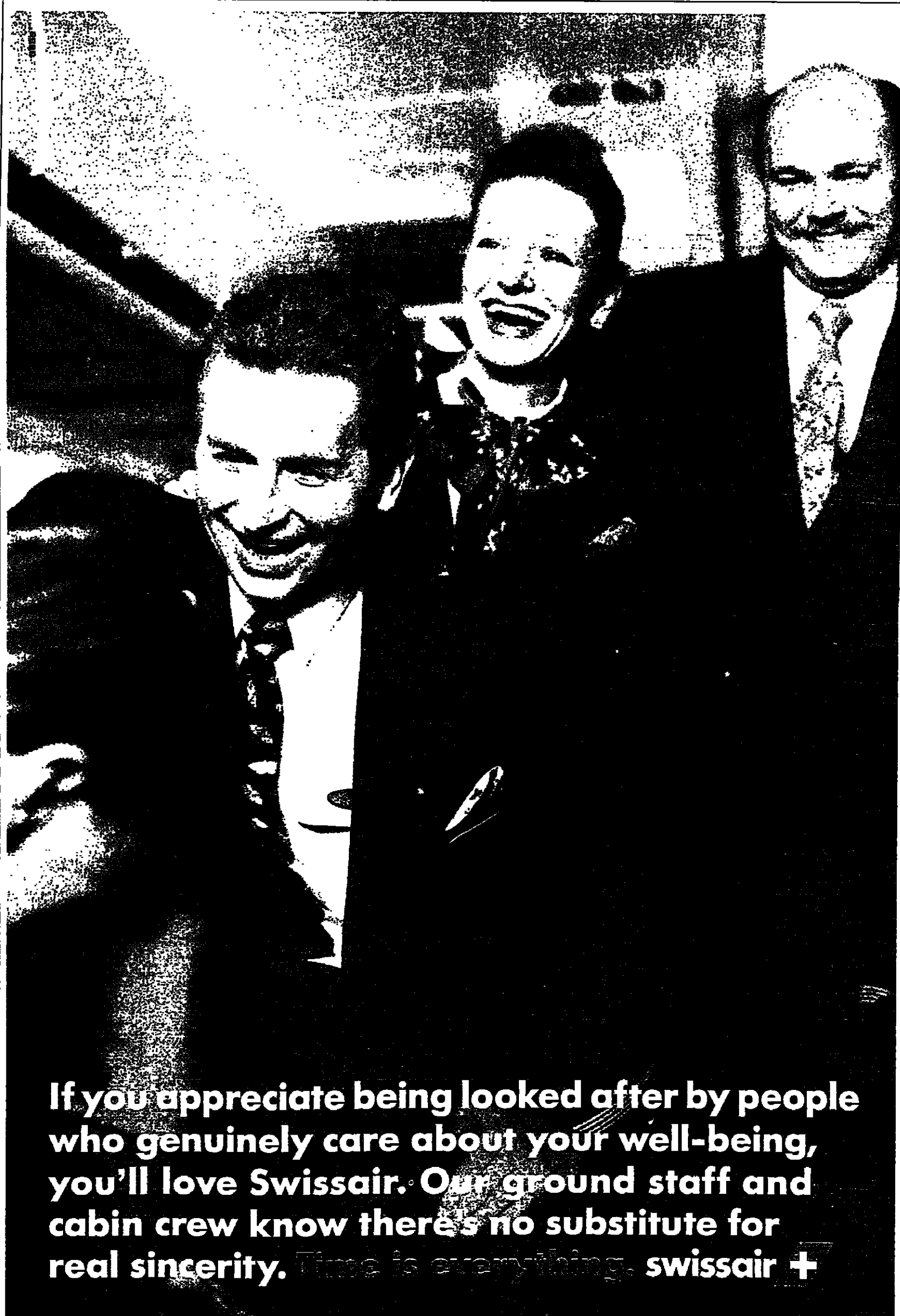
But the government's efforts to unify the country behind pride over the 1945 victory has not had much visible effect. Remembrance and nostalgia seemed mostly to bring up dissatisfaction with the present.

"Moscow was very dark in those days, life was unbelievably hard, but the mood of the people was so different than now," said one 71-year-old woman.

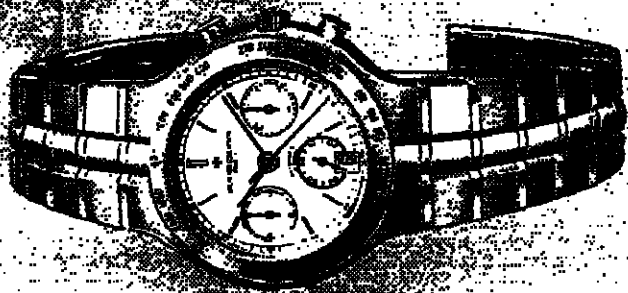
"Everybody was ready to help, we all understood the misfortune that befell our country," she said. "Back then, people were better than they are now."



Female veterans toasting victory Monday in Moscow.



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INTERNATIONAL

Walesa Urges NATO To Let Poland Join

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa on Monday accused the West of abandoning Poland to Soviet domination after World War II, and he urged Western nations not to delay Poland's entry to NATO and the European Union.

"For Poland the fight for independence did not end in May 1945; it lasted another half-century," Mr. Walesa said at a joint session of Parliament commemorating the defeat of Nazi Germany.

Mr. Walesa said that the Western powers, despite the contributions Poles made in defeating Germany, abandoned the country to Soviet domination in 1945.

"We were delivered under the influence of a foreign power," he declared. "The door to freedom was once again slammed in the face of the Poles."

After the war, Stalinist security forces arrested and killed thousands to impose communism, while Poland was stripped of its eastern territories.

Mr. Walesa, the former head of the Solidarity union whose protests set in motion the fall of communism in Poland, said Poles were continuing to fight for freedom. But he added that he feared his country would again be harmed if the West agreed to Moscow's demands to delay Poland's admission to NATO.

"The interests of small states and peoples continue to be sacrificed for great imperial interests," said Mr. Walesa, adding that Poland deserved a voice in decisions affecting Europe.

"Therefore the goal of Poland's foreign policy is entry into European military and economic structures. We want to join them as quickly as possible."

"We cannot stay in a 'gray zone' between a West that is isolating itself and a possibly re-emerging empire," he added.



Two Polish veterans reminiscing at a V-E Day commemoration in Warsaw on Monday.

SHIP: More Than a Footnote: 802 GI Deaths in 1944

Continued from Page 1

Night — when the whole thing took a big bang.

It was shortly after 5:30 P.M. There were 2,235 members of the Panther Division on board, mostly war recruits barely out of their teens. About 100 Americans were instantly killed by the blast. But Mr. Codianni and hundreds of others made their way topside for a two-hour wait that they prayed would bring them rescuers.

A British cruiser, the Brilliant, did manage to come alongside in the churning Channel, its crewmen urging the stranded Americans to jump across. "Some fell between the two decks and got crushed," Mr. Codianni said.

The Brilliant pulled away, headed toward Cherbourg. Most men remained packed against the railings. It was 7:30 P.M. The lights of Cherbourg searched the coming night. The soldiers waited. "All of a sudden the ship lurched to the side," Mr. Codianni said. "Nobody told us it was going down."

Soon after, the Leopoldville turned bow-down. Men leapt overboard. Mr. Codianni was still on deck, water at his waist when, he said, "we were all sucked under." All about him, as man after man jumped ship into the 45-degree seas, Mr. Codianni heard the screams of his buddies, "calling for their mothers."

"I swam like hell, about 300 yards," he said. By then, some small craft had arrived. "The current pushed me out," Mr. Codianni said. "I couldn't get near the boats, so I just lay there, almost going to sleep."

Out of the darkness, a French tugboat approached, a boy of 15 on deck peering across the 12-foot swells. "I just raised my hand," Mr. Codianni said. "Somehow, light reflected on me and the boy noticed. He threw me a rope."

Based on his research, Mr. Andrade believes that after the war, the American, British and Belgian governments "engaged in a cover-up, filled all the papers away as secret," because at least some of the Belgian crew

had taken to the lifeboats without aiding the Americans.

A military historian, Samuel Eliot Morison, in his 10-volume "History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II," wrote of the Leopoldville tragedy that, at 7:30 P.M., "whether or not by the shipmaster's orders is in dispute, the word 'Abandon Ship' was passed, but only to the crew. All but a few who stood by the master abandoned. They made no effort, except for taking 30 stretcher cases with them, to help the soldiers get off in the remaining lifeboats, or to cut the lashing of rafts and floater nets secured on deck. Most of the lifeboats were left hanging in their davits."

Mr. Codianni is, at least, forgiving.

"Some of the crew just got their stuff and got in the lifeboats," he said. "You don't know what their job was. I don't blame anybody for it."

E. Arthur Gillespie, 71, of Rahway, New Jersey, is president of the Panther Division Veterans Organization. "Through the years we tried through senators, through channels, to get something put up at Arlington, but each time they shot us down. They said, 'We can't do it for you. Everybody will want it.' But, what the hell, not everybody lost 802 men in the English Channel."

Shunted Aside, Parisians Boo World Leaders

PARIS — Tens of thousands of Parisians, outraged at being kept away from a parade marking Victory in Europe Day on Monday, jeered and booed national leaders on the Champs-Elysees.

Bystanders shouted, whistled and booed as foreign dignitaries, including nearly 50 heads of state, sped down the avenue after a modest military parade restricted to the immediate area around the Arc de Triomphe at the top of the wide, tree-lined avenue.

About 5,000 policemen had kept the public 500 meters away from the ceremonies for security reasons. The move came as a surprise for the crowds, which had packed both sides of the thoroughfare for nearly two kilometers expecting that the parade would come past them after circling the triumphal arch.

Although the parade was broadcast on giant television screens set up along the avenue, people in the crowd seethed with rage when they realized they had waited in vain.

V-E DAY: Leaders Meet in Berlin

Continued from Page 1

ture upon which the current peace in Europe is based."

President Roman Herzog of Germany, however, described Western Europe as "an island of peace, freedom and prosperity," and said: "The island must be made larger."

"No one should feel threatened by such a policy," Mr. Herzog said.

"Peace, freedom and prosperity have never in human history threatened or endangered anyone."

Mr. Herzog also expressed Germany's "sense of collective shame" for the crimes of World War II.

"The Germans today know full well, perhaps more clearly than 50 years ago, that it was their government of that time and many of their fathers who were responsible for the Holocaust and who brought ruin down upon Europe," he said.

Elsewhere, the day was marked with festivities and ceremonies large and small, joyful and solemn.

[In Arlington, Virginia, President Clinton said before leaving for Moscow that Americans would stand up to "the forces of darkness" at home and abroad, thanks to the courageous example of the generation that fought and won World War II, the Associated Press reported Monday. Mr. Clinton thanked that "extraordinary genera-

tion" the world over for defeating tyranny, adding: "Because of all you did, we live in a moment of hope, in a nation at peace."

In Paris, Mr. Mitterrand and President-elect Jacques Chirac presided at a gathering of leaders from nearly 80 countries reviewing a parade at the Arc de Triomphe. The crowd rose to its feet as flags from the victorious allies moved stately by mounted on command vehicles, along with flags from the European Union members.

National leaders had traveled from London on Sunday night by the Channel tunnel and then after the commemorations in Paris moved on again to Berlin for more speeches and ceremonies. They were then to move on to Russia for the events Tuesday.

In London on Monday, the Queen Mother appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace, waving and smiling, recreating the magic of a moment exactly 50 years earlier. Then, upward of 250,000 people had swarmed around the palace of boarded-up windows demanding to see King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, the current Queen Mother, who had stayed with them during the Blitz and beyond. With their two children, Elizabeth and Margaret, they stepped out to acknowledge the cheers.

In Belgium, King Albert and Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene went to the town of Liege, where the resistance had been strong, to lay flowers at a monument to those who fought the Nazi occupation. Then the King and Queen Paola filed into a Brussels stadium to join youths who had traveled across Europe, some in a train that made stops at Auschwitz, Dachau and other sites of concentration camps.

In Norway, where more than 10,000 people died, pride of place also went to resistors and veterans, who paraded down the central avenue under the eye of King Harald.

President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic warned of anti-German sentiments in his country. In a speech to veterans and resistance fighters, Mr. Havel said, "Germany today is an important part of a democratic and uniting Europe, a Germany that said goodbye to its expansionist and nationalist past."

MASSACRE: Chechnya Atrocity

Continued from Page 1

this charred and blood-stained town that once had 15,000 residents.

Russian and international human rights campaigners have called the assault on Samashki the worst instance of brutality since the war began in this mostly Muslim, separatist region last December.

The Russian Parliament has opened an investigation into what happened here from April 7 to 10. And as world leaders converge on Moscow to commemorate the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, the scandal over the deaths here threatens the solemnity of the ceremonies to be held Tuesday.

"What the Russians did in Samashki is what the Germans did to us throughout the war," the weekly Moscow News said in one of many recent editorials in Russian newspapers to condemn the killings. "But Russians did this to their own people. And that is unforgivable. What happened in Samashki during those days has only one definition," the paper concluded. "Genocide."

Russian military leaders have been emphatic that the charges against their men are nonsense.

"This is warfare," said General Anatoli S. Kulikov, the commander of Russian forces in Chechnya, at a news conference last week. "They fired at us. We did not fire first. It is true that 120 residents died, but they were people who resisted us and fought us."

He reminded his listeners that war is nasty and people get killed. But a month after the assault began, it has become increasingly clear that most of the people who died in Samashki never held a gun, or harbored a soldier. There was little effective defense of the village since rebel fighters abandoned it.

A walk down any of the town's streets is a walk on mud roads carpeted with the spent shells of Russian rifles, grenade launchers, and tanks.

Early in the war, geography had a hand in Samashki's destiny. As the people here tried to stay neutral, rebel fighters took positions in the town to try to stop the Russians from using the railroads to ship arms.

There were at least 200 soldiers stationed here fighting the Russians," said Hassan Khasanov, 40, a resident who watched the rebels drift into town early in January when the fighting was at its worst in Grozny, 30 miles away. They fought the Russians, destroying armored personnel carriers and blowing up railway bridges.

But by the time the Russians began their attack on Samashki on April 7, most of the Chechen fighters had fled.

"Almost nobody who could carry a gun was left in this town, and the Russian soldiers knew it," Mr. Khasanov said. "This is not a remote village in the mountains. It is a village everyone knows."

An assault would have been pointless, said survivors, several

members of Parliament and Russian human rights leaders.

"It was clear they were going to come in," said Tatyana Malmayen, 28, who hid with her children in the cellar of their home on Proletarskaya Street, one of four streets whose houses every brick house was looted. "We heard them coming for us. We screamed: 'Don't shoot! We are women and peaceful people.'"

"They demanded soldiers, but we had none."

On the second day, she said, the troops burned the houses. "There were fires everywhere and we couldn't breathe," she said as tears streamed down her face. "We couldn't even get water for the babies."

She and other residents said that on the fourth day when Red Cross officials were allowed into the city, Russian soldiers were drunk, their eyes red, and used needles and syringes littered the town.

Such assertions have been vehemently denied by the Russian authorities. One member of Parliament, Stanislav Gerasimov, a nationalist who blames the fate of Chechnya are well known throughout the country, has denounced human rights leaders for their criticism of army operations in Samashki, saying they should be killed.

Mr. Gerasimov is the head of a parliamentary commission set up several months ago to investigate the progress of the war. He visited Samashki and said nothing unethical had happened here.

But there are at least 100 new graves at the cemetery on the edge of town, all marked with crossed sticks. Most date the dates April 7 or April 8 and in red, and the ages of those who died, when given, are too old or too young for them to have joined the fighting.

"They shot my father in the head," Usman Morozov, 31, a sad-eyed farmer, said as he put flowers on his father's grave. "I was in the basement with my babies and my wife. My father was upstairs. He was 75. They shot him in the head as they came into the house."

Afterwards, the Russian troops took Mr. Morozov to military headquarters in Mavdok and held him for 12 days.

"They kept asking me to admit that I am a rebel," the soft-spoken, overweight man said. "They asked me where my guns were. I told them my father was dead and my mother was dying of grief. Finally, they took my passport and ripped it in half. Then they sent me home."

German Calls for End of War Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany on Monday renewed his demand that Russia end its war in Chechnya, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Russia must cease its "terrible military outrages" in the breakaway region, Mr. Kinkel told Deutschland Funk radio. Chechnya should be given a degree of autonomy, as provided for in the Russian Constitution.



AIRBORNE — Belarus Army conscripts hitting a veteran in Minsk who served in their airborne unit during World War II. A group of veterans was visiting the army base.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWS PAPER

Mikhail Botvinnik Dies, Chess Theorist And Teacher of Reigning Champions

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mikhail M. Botvinnik, 83, the dogged Russian grand master who reigned as world chess champion during most of the 1950s and then spent the next three decades passing on his scientific approach as a celebrated chess teacher, author and computer theorist, died Friday in Moscow.

The Russian Chess Federation, which announced the death, gave no cause.

Mr. Botvinnik won the world championship for the first time in 1948, then lost it and regained it twice in the next 15 years.

He went on to develop scientific

methods of teaching his own techniques and instilled them in a generation of top Russian players, among them the two current world champions, Garry Kasparov, who holds the Professional Chess Association title, and Anatoli Karpov, the International Chess Federation champion.

Mr. Botvinnik wrote many books on chess, a number of which have been translated and published abroad. He once advised chess players that publishing their analysis was a good way to improve their game because they were sure to learn of their errors from readers.

As a player, Mr. Botvinnik became legendary for his come-

backs. Indeed, after his two rematch victories, he was denied a third attempt by a change of rules eliminating championship rematches.

As a strategist, Mr. Botvinnik was known for his striking use of the two bishops, pieces that slash diagonally across wide spaces and which, as he deployed them, could exert power far beyond their normal value.

Jack Hand, 82, a sports writer for The Associated Press for more than 25 years and a retired National Football League public relations official, died Saturday in New Milford, Pennsylvania.

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWS PAPER

U.S. Parachutist, 79, Killed At Practice Jump in Russia

MIAMI — A 79-year-old army veteran died in a practice jump when his parachute failed to open as he practiced a commemorative jump to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, his son said.

Roland Duff, a member of the 82d Airborne Division, had returned last summer to France to re-enact the parachute jump in Normandy as part of the celebration of the Allied invasion in June 1944.

Mr. Duff, who lived in Fort Myers, Florida, had been invited to repeat the jump for V-E Day Tuesday in Moscow.

INTERNATIONAL

Chirac: The 'Bulldozer' Who Defied the Early Polls and Drove to Victory



Mr. Chirac leaving the Elysée Palace on Monday after lunching with Mr. Mitterrand.

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — "The only battles lost in advance are battles not joined," Jacques Chirac often reminded friends during the roller-coaster campaign that finally won him the French presidency.

Only five months ago, public opinion polls were saying that Mr. Chirac did not have a chance of winning on this, his third attempt. After the second try ended in failure seven years ago, his wife, Bernadette, despaired.

"Maybe the problem is that the French just don't like my husband," she said.

Satirists made fun of Mr. Chirac's resentment when his friend and fellow conservative, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, ran against him this time, but Mr. Chirac soon overcame Mr. Balladur's initial lead in the polls and knocked him out of the race last month.

Twice prime minister himself, from 1974 to 1976 and again from 1986 to 1988, Mr. Chirac finally swept to victory Sunday over the Socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin.

Jacques René Chirac was born in Paris on Nov. 29, 1932. His father was a bank employee who later became an executive of the Dassault aircraft company. Mr. Chirac was an only child.

At the prestigious Lycée Carnot, a mathematics teacher observed: "Works, but is often disordered." A history teacher noted, "A lively and curious mind but more spontaneous than reflective."

It is a judgment many of his political colleagues would share. Enemies have charged that principle and ideology meant less to him than power.

As a student, he flirted with communism, signing a Moscow-inspired peace petition that later got him in trouble with the authorities.

He took an advanced secondary school diploma at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in 1950, learning Russian and English and briefly considered a career as a writer before enrolling in the National School of Political Sciences in 1951.

Mr. Chirac's craggy features still retain vestiges of the youthful good looks that made him a dashing figure in Parisian circles and at Harvard College, where he attended summer school and acquired fluent American English in 1953.

According to legend, he waited on tables and washed dishes in a Cambridge restaurant and dated a South Carolina heiress who picked him up after work in a white Cadillac convertible.

But at home he had met the aristocratic Bernadette Chodron de Courcel, a fellow student in Paris

whose uncle later served as France's ambassador to Britain. They married in 1956, after Mr. Chirac had volunteered for military service and obtained an officer's commission for duty in Algeria.

Returning to Paris in 1958, he attended the elite National School of Administration, joined the civil service, and came under de Gaulle's spell when the general had returned to politics in the trauma of the colonial war in Algeria.

Assigned to Prime Minister Georges Pompidou's office in 1962, Mr. Chirac quickly earned the sobriquet "the Bulldozer."

Discovering that his young protégé spent his summer vacations in the Corrèze region of central France — where the Chirac family originated — Mr.

'A lively and curious mind, but more spontaneous than reflective.'

Pompidou suggested he run for office in a district in nearby Ussel that had long gone to Socialists or Communists.

In the 1967 elections, running against a Communist candidate and François Mitterrand's brother, Robert, a Socialist, Mr. Chirac managed to win a seat in the National Assembly.

Mr. Pompidou rewarded him with a minor government post, secretary of state in charge of employment in the Ministry of Social Affairs.

"Whatever you do, don't take yourself for a cabinet minister," Mr. Pompidou joked. But Mr. Chirac worked his way steadily up the ladder, becoming minister of agriculture in 1972 and earning a reputation as a vigorous defender of the interests of French farmers.

After Mr. Pompidou's death in 1974, he supported Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, not a fellow Gaullist, for president, and was rewarded by being named prime minister in 1974. The arrangement lasted only until 1976, when Mr. Chirac resigned angrily, protesting that the president would not give him enough authority to combat growing unemployment and inflation.

At the end of that year, he founded a new political movement — the Rally for the Republic, ostensibly to perpetuate de Gaulle's political legacy but also to serve as his own vehicle for the presidency.

As mayor of Paris since 1977, he made his first bid for the presidency against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1981. But he won only 18 percent of the vote, and with the conservative camp divided, Mr. Mitterrand squeaked in and began his 14 years as president.

In 1986, the conservatives regained control of the legislature, and Mr. Chirac became prime minister, testing the durability of the constitutional arrangements de Gaulle had made for a strong president who could remain at the helm even if the government went to another party.

As prime minister, Mr. Chirac stopped the steady rise of unemployment, which had reached 2.5 million. He cut the heavy payroll taxes that had discouraged job creation and investment and sold off industries the Socialists had nationalized. But he also abolished a wealth tax on the rich, a step he now regards as a mistake.

And when he challenged Mr. Mitterrand for the presidency again in 1988 he lost, 46 to 54 percent. Retreating to City Hall, he plotted his comeback. And when the conservatives won a huge parliamentary majority in the elections of March 1993, he let Mr. Balladur become prime minister while he worked the grassroots in preparation for his next run at the presidency two years hence.

Mr. Chirac's strategy was influenced by his daughter Claude, 32, who accompanied her father everywhere during this year's campaign. When he complained that television cameras made him ill at ease, she procured transparent proms that made him look relaxed and confident, and advised her father to dress informally.

The family has known tragedy as well as triumph. Claude's husband, Philippe Habert, committed suicide in 1993. Her older sister, Laurence, 36, a physician, was badly injured in an apparent suicide attempt in 1988.

Mr. Chirac is intensely private about his family life. Not until this year did he reveal that he and his wife had adopted a Vietnamese refugee in 1979 — Anh Dao, now 25.

Before he takes office, Mr. Chirac will have to relinquish the mayoralty, which he has held since 1977. Sunday evening, he was driven from City Hall with his wife, Bernadette, in a grey Citroën sedan to his campaign headquarters, where he and Alain Juppé, widely expected to be named prime minister, were mobbed by supporters and sprayed with champagne.

Tearing through the streets of Paris, the light police escort made no attempt to keep motorcyclists, camera operators, or passers-by from coming right up to his open window.

Holly pursued by motorcycles with television cameras, Mr. Chirac's car raced from the campaign headquarters, dropped Mr. Chirac off on the Left Bank and took the mayor, working the telephone all the while, back to City Hall.

Mitterrand Wrote Off Successor as 'Incapable'

PARIS — Outgoing President François Mitterrand long believed that Jacques Chirac, the president-elect, was unfit to succeed him. Mr. Mitterrand's former chief adviser says in a new book.

Jacques Attali's "Verbatim II," based on notes taken during conversations at the Elysée presidential palace, chronicles a

litany of acid one-liners on the energetic Paris mayor.

"He runs fast, but he doesn't know where," Mr. Mitterrand reportedly said of then-Prime Minister Chirac in November 1986, according to extracts from the book published by the magazine L'Événement du Jeudi, to come out Wednesday.

"He's a fake tough guy flanked by fake professionals," Mr. Mitterrand opined a month later.

"He's incapable of being president" are among other Mitterrand comments reported by Mr. Attali.

The book is the second volume in a series, this one based on Mr. Attali's diaries from 1986-88, the period of France's first political "cohabitation," when, after general elections

gave the right a majority in Parliament, Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, named Mr. Chirac, his ideological rival, as his prime minister.

"The president's view of Chirac has evolved. But, even toward the end of the period, when he had more sympathy for him, he still didn't believe" that Mr. Chirac could be a good president, Mr. Attali added.

Christopher vs. Tehran: The Grinding Duel

Trying to Turn the Battle, Secretary Presses Policy of 'Relentless Pursuit'

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Warren Christopher was deputy secretary of state in 1980 and desperately trying to negotiate freedom for U.S. hostages held in Iran, a wisecracking congressman described him as "the kind of lawyer you'd like to be your wife's divorce lawyer, always seeing the other side, always going the extra mile."

The words were spoken in tribute, not in criticism. Throughout his career in government and in private law practice, Mr. Christopher has been praised for his even-headedness, his patience, his willingness to listen to every side in a dispute.

Now Secretary of State Christopher again has turned his attention to Iran, but this time he has decided there is no other side to the issue and patience is no longer warranted.

Mr. Christopher has concluded that Iran's behavior — what Washington views as its support for terrorism and quest for nuclear weapons — is a direct threat to many vital interests of the United States and its allies.

Perhaps more than any other issue, Iran has energized Mr. Christopher. He feels so strongly about it that he said he would not be satisfied with any outcome of this week's U.S.-Russia summit meeting other than cancellation of Russia's agreement to sell nuclear reactors to Iran.

Mr. Christopher's reputation is that of a dogged advocate of policies set by others, but on Iran he has seized the initiative within the administration, moving beyond the policy of "dual containment" of Iran and Iraq set out by the national security

adviser, W. Anthony Lake, to an approach that might be called "relentless pursuit."

In Iran, according to friends and colleagues, Mr. Christopher sees a terrorist state that if left to its own devices will soon have nuclear weapons and use them to bully its neighbors, subvert Israel and dominate oil transport routes.

"Iran today is in a category all its own," Mr. Christopher said last month. "No other regime employs terror more systematically as an instrument of national policy — to destroy the peace process, to intimidate its neighbors and to eliminate its political opponents."

It was this view of Iran, administration officials said, that led Mr. Christopher to press Mr. Clinton to adopt the farthest-reaching of all the options his foreign policy advisers developed for confronting Iran: a near-total ban on U.S. trade with the country, including a ban on the purchase of Iranian oil by U.S. companies.

"The president's decision was not inevitable," a State Department official said. "You had opposition from the Energy Department, Commerce, the trade representative, and you have an administration that is trying to be business-friendly."

Accusing Iran of spending "several hundred million dollars a year" to promote terrorism, Mr. Christopher, in a briefing to reporters after Mr. Clinton's April 28 economic boycott announcement, called Iran an "outlaw state" that "cannot be permitted to get its hands on nuclear weapons."

Mr. Christopher did not come by his feelings about Iran overnight. He spent much of 1980, the last year of Jimmy Carter's presidency, in intense negotiations seeking the release of Americans held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. When the hostages were finally freed, Mr.

Christopher drew praise in Washington for the adroit diplomacy that fashioned the agreement.

But the issue brought down the Carter presidency, dashing Mr. Christopher's hopes of becoming secretary of state in a second Carter term. This history has led some European diplomats to suggest that Mr. Christopher is motivated at least in part by vengeance, an assertion the secretary's closest aides deny.

When he returned to the State Department in the Clinton administration, Mr. Christopher gradually came to believe that all his work in nursing Israel and its Arab neighbors toward peace was jeopardized by Iranian-sponsored terrorism, colleagues and friends say.

On all his travels in the Middle East and Asia, Mr. Christopher has heard from leaders friendly to the United States that Iran is a menace to them, aides said. By now he is convinced that "Iran has as its goal the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, and that terror is a fundamental element of its foreign policy," a senior aide said.

Aides said Mr. Christopher became alarmed as Iran acquired submarines from Russia, installed missile-equipped troops on islands in the Gulf and appeared to be gaining friends in other countries.

Mr. Christopher has set himself the task of trying to persuade America's major industrialized allies to adopt restrictions on trade with Iran similar to those ordered by Mr. Clinton. Early responses from Europe to the G-7 this time, Mr. Christopher has an influential ally: the U.S. Congress, where there is strong sentiment for closing American markets to any foreign corporation doing business with Iran.

Iran Predicts Chirac Will Lift Sanctions

Agence France-Press

BAGHDAD — Iraq predicted Monday that President-elect Jacques Chirac of France would push for the lifting of United Nations sanctions on Iraq.

"Paris's attitude on the lifting of the embargo will not be dictated by Washington," the government newspaper, Al Jumhuriya, said. "It will be in line with France's strategic interests."

Mr. Chirac would adopt a "more courageous policy over the lifting of the sanctions," imposed after Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait, the paper said.

FRANCE: As Old Guard Fades, Chirac Takes Reins

Continued from Page 1

the German president, Roman Herzog, said in congratulating Mr. Chirac.

But it seems almost inevitable that the nature of the Franco-German relationship will change as younger leaders take over in both countries.

Previous French leaders, from Charles de Gaulle on, were profoundly influenced by the ambivalence of the defeat and occupation by the Germans.

The rediscovery last year of the fact that Mr. Mitterrand had been decorated by the Vichy regime for his services to French veterans and prisoners of war before joining the Resistance came as a painful reminder of moral ambiguity.

Mr. Kohl's solicitude for the French comes from a sense of guilt and responsibility from

the wartime past that younger generations do not share.

But Mr. Chirac was only 12 when the war ended. Like President Bill Clinton, Prime Minister John Major of Britain and other Western leaders, he is now looking ahead to the 21st century rather than back at the defining event of the 20th.

An American diplomat said Monday that Mr. Chirac's accession could bring a warmth to U.S.-French relations.

"He is clearly going to be more favorable to French cooperation with the NATO alliance than any French leader since De Gaulle took France out of the military structure," the diplomat said. "But another question for him in the immediate future will be how fast and how far to move towards a common European currency."

Mr. Chirac has pledged to continue Mr. Mitterrand's

strong commitment to European unity, and has said monetary union should come as soon as possible.

But if his priority is reducing unemployment rather than keeping inflation under control — and it will almost have to be if he is to fulfill his promise to bring profound change and get it down again — France will not be ready to join a common currency in 1997. It may not be ready even in 1999, the next possible date set by the 1992 treaty.

By 1999 Mr. Kohl, too, will probably have left the political scene. The next century, and the new generation of European leaders including Mr. Chirac whose terms extend into it, will determine whether European integration is an idea that will outlive memories of the war whose end they commemorated on Monday.

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Clinton Issues Ban on Iran Trade

WASHINGTON — The White House issued an executive order Monday banning virtually all U.S. trade and investment with Iran in response to what it called Tehran's sponsorship of international terrorism.

The order, which details policies President Bill Clinton announced last week, requires an immediate halt to U.S. investment in Iran and gives U.S. companies 30 days to end existing contracts, although more time may be granted in some cases.

The order is expected to have the greatest effect on the oil industry. It prohibits trade with Iran, as well as trade financing, loans and related financial services.

"I have now taken additional measures to respond to Iran's continuing support for international terrorism, including support for acts that undermine the Middle East peace process, as well as its intensified efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction," Mr. Clinton said in a letter notifying congressional leaders of the order.

Iran denies that it sponsors international terrorism or is building nuclear weapons.

Administration officials said the order was intended to shut off oil trade with Iran. Under old sanctions, American oil companies were able to buy about \$4 billion worth of Iranian oil annually to sell overseas, although they could not import it into the United States.

There had been questions whether the new order would have loopholes to allow American companies' foreign subsidiaries to continue trading with Iran. But administration officials said the White House was confident that the order would halt almost all oil trade.

The new order bars American companies from approving or helping their foreign subsidiaries to deal with Iran, and authorizes the Treasury Department to require reports on foreign affiliates' transactions with Iran.

There is one exception, which allows Americans to take part in transactions in which crude oil from the Caspian Sea region is swapped for Iranian crude for currency reasons. These transactions benefit the former Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

DEAL: Stakes Are Raised

Continued from Page 1

to chide the administration for being too eager to mollify the Russians.

"I'm not nearly as interested in Russia being happy with us as the Russians ought to be with us being happy with them," Mr. Gingrich said. "And I think that the idea that they're going to sell a nuclear reactor without adequate safeguards to Iran is totally intolerable."

He advised Mr. Clinton to tell the Russian leader bluntly: "This is not going to be acceptable in America. We're not going to tolerate Iran getting nuclear weapons."

Mr. Dole predicted that Mr. Clinton would leave Moscow with an agreement stopping the nuclear transfer.

"I've got to believe that the Russians understand that we're much more important to them than this sale might be to Iran."

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Victory Remembered

This week in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow the World War II allies are marking the surrender of Germany 50 years ago, and saluting those who fought and those who died on the scorched road to V-E Day. The surrender was a moral and political landmark fully deserving of commemoration. For V-E Day marked not just the end of the European war but the unconditional defeat of a Nazi regime whose evil character still defies comprehension.

The end came in a chaotic rush after the Red Army burst through the outskirts of Berlin on April 21. As Soviet soldiers were storming the Reichstag, Adolf Hitler killed himself after naming Admiral Karl Dönitz as his successor. Within days, Nazi armies were disintegrating from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Berlin fell on May 2. Six days later, Admiral Dönitz spoke for an already vanished regime in authorizing his generals to surrender unconditionally. The Führer's Thousand-Year Reich had lasted 12 years.

The final battles left much of Europe in ruins, leaving victors as well as losers homeless and hungry. Having escaped devastation in World War I, Germany in the Second War reaped what it had sown. But the bells pealed on V-E Day not just because the killing had stopped. Millions of Europeans and Americans also rejoiced in what they believed was a victory for freedom and decency, and in good measures this was so.

The horrors of Auschwitz and Buchenwald made plain that it was imperative to rid the world of Hitler. Skillful American leadership preserved the wartime coalition with the Soviet Union. That made possible the birth of the United Nations, whose charter foreshadowed the end of colonialism. In the Pacific, meantime, the tide was at last turning against Japan. When Franklin Roosevelt died in

April, Hitler saw it as a sign from heaven that his foes would finally divide. Instead, Harry Truman moved quickly to establish himself as successor to FDR. In two weeks Hitler committed suicide. The transition in America was followed in Britain by a return to elective democracy after years of national government under Winston Churchill.

Soon enough, the exhilarating sense of rebirth in 1945 gave way to the realization that victory had brought Soviet arms deep into Europe. There was a confrontation over Poland as Stalin scorned his promises for a free election, jailed non-Communist leaders and installed a puppet regime.

Refugee camps were filled with desperate peoples, and in a sad sequel the Allies acquiesced silently as tens of thousands of the displaced were forcibly removed to the Soviet Union.

In the West, Cold War calculation was presaged by the scramble for German rocket scientists, and the recruitment of former Nazis like General Reinhard Gehlen, an intelligence chief who turned his files and networks over to American authorities and later became West Germany's head of counterintelligence.

But such cynicism was only part of the story. When the terrible winter of 1947 seemed to doom hopes for postwar recovery, President Truman and his secretary of state, George Marshall, threw out an economic lifeline of unparalleled generosity. Out of the solidarity nurtured by the Marshall Plan grew the European Union that flourishes today.

Small wonder that the glow of V-E Day endures, as evidenced by the longing felt for its unifying ideals in a disordered world. The euphoria of 1945 has long since vanished, but not the glimpse of a saner, more peaceful planet.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Contrite Smithsonian

In stepping down last week as director of the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum, Martin Harwit said he hoped "to satisfy the museum's critics and allow it to move forward." Moving forward, quietly, is pretty much what the Air and Space Museum seems to be trying to do. The museum will open its much abridged version of the Enola Gay exhibit in June. Although they are mum on specifics, officials say that presentation will be "commemorative rather than interpretive" and will not address the historical questions that got the original exhibit plans in such trouble.

At a daylong seminar sponsored last month at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Secretary I. Michael Heyman and other Smithsonian officials echoed this message in concluding that (1) mixing 50-year commemorative anniversary ceremonies with hotly contested revisionist analysis is a bad idea generally, and (2) museums, when they do exhibits that include interpretation, should handle material dispassionately and, rather than dictating preformed views, should seek to make people think for themselves. All this is true enough, useful if rather obvious to reiterate and, for Mr. Harwit's successor, whoever that may be, important to keep in mind.

Wounds, of course, remain raw. One

likely forum for the "continuing criticism" that Mr. Harwit's departure is intended to calm is a hearing later this month on the Enola Gay exhibit dispute before the Senate Rules Committee, chaired by Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska; it is to include a day of testimony from veterans' groups, followed by a day of testimony from museum officials. Senator Stevens has been a prominent critic of Smithsonian exhibits in the past.

But it is not clear what such hearings can or should accomplish. The Smithsonian erred badly, first in constructing so tendentious and one-sided a show on the subject and then (as bad, in our view) in trying to solve its problem by entering into what were essentially political negotiations with interest groups critical of the draft — as if such negotiation, as opposed to independent scholarly inquiry, could somehow arrive at an authoritative version of the historical record acceptable to all parties.

The Smithsonian got burned, rightly, and has backed off, but it remains America's museum. Enough, already. Exhibits are not the place to dictate the appropriate or acceptable view of a contested historical episode. It would be no improvement at all to try to do the same thing through congressional hearings.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Allowing Crime to Pay

Amid the celebrations commemorating the end of World War II in Europe, we would do well to remember the lessons of that war. Freedom and peace can thrive only when the forces defending them can and will stand up to those who would abuse them.

Iraq was taught that lesson by the major powers after its attack against Kuwait. Unfortunately for the peoples of the Balkans, no one seems willing to teach the same lesson to the aggressors in the Yugoslav war.

By standing by and essentially allowing crime to pay, America, the European Union and the United Nations must bear part of the blame for the carnage in the Balkans, just as the proponents of appeasement in the 1930s must bear part of the blame for World War II.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Lessons of Hitlerism

Fifty years ago, in a sprawling bunker beneath Berlin's smoking streets, Adolf Hitler put a pistol into his mouth and ended a life unmatched for the horror and destruction it had let loose upon the world. Like all megalomaniacs, Hitler had believed that the policy he created would endure for centuries.

In fact it lasted only a dozen years. But in that brief span Germany and its helpmates spread carnage and ruin across most of Europe, from the English Channel to the Urals. Scores of millions of soldiers and civilians died in the war Hitler planned and provoked. Many fell in battle. Millions more — Jews especially, but also Soviet prisoners of war, Gypsies and any seen as political enemies — died in bureaucratically directed acts of mass murder.

There was a uniqueness to Hitler, in his will to power, in his career and in the reasons for his mass appeal in Germany, that continues to inspire a seemingly endless flood of scholarly studies and speculative monographs. And of course it is precisely because Hitler embodied the forces of fantasy-driven vengeance that here and there, drawn from among society's dysfunctional dregs, handiwork who envy his malignant power continue to honor his memory.

To a large degree, of course, Hitlerism existed long before Hitler, in the warped and intolerant and pathologically self-absorbed. To a much lesser but still troubling degree, aspects of Hitlerism continue to flourish. Sadly, we Americans don't have to look very far in our own country to discern them.

—Los Angeles Times.

America, Russia and a Road Map to Read Together

By Rose Gottemoeller

LONDON — When Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton leave the summit table, they must come away with a clear sense of where to take the relationship.

The Americans are calling for pragmatic engagement, underscoring that every difference with Moscow is not a crisis. But the White House appears to have accepted that a partnership in which Russia and the United States work closely together on international issues, almost as closely as allies, is simply not possible. Russia's geopolitical left, its desire to behave as a great power, is too great.

Nevertheless, the United States can still cooperate with a reforming Russia. Both countries will have to agree to read the road map that takes them forward from the summit meeting.

Russia's attitude toward cooperation is uncertain. Russian military action against Chechnya, revivification of the security services and unstinting criticism of the West in Russian media outlets provide ample evidence that cooperation will not be easy in the months to come.

The high-pitched anti-Western rhetoric is linked not only to disappointment with the relationship, but also to campaigning for upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. To many observers, the country is moving to the nationalist right. President Yeltsin and every other politician with a hope of success is remaking himself as a reason-able alternative to Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. This need to maintain a national image limits the flexibility of these politicians in engaging with the United States and other Western countries.

But the political scene is wider than this "electioneering nationalism" indicates. Mr. Yeltsin has asked Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and Ivan Rybkin, the speaker of the State Duma, to form centrist parties that will provide clear alternatives to the extremes on both

right and left. The centrists will lash themselves to the reform process and seek to propel it forward. For them, cooperation with the West will be possible when it services their reforms.

As a result, forces essentially centrist and pragmatic will compete with nationalism. Even now, nationalism is being tempered by pragmatism on important issues of foreign policy.

Despite continued nationalist objections to foreign investment in natural resource development, the Russian government is finally coming to terms over the transfer of capital in and out of Russia in support of big gas and oil deals such as the Timon-Pechora and Sakhalin-I projects, worth billions of dollars.

Russia has been attempting to rationalize its punitive tax and tariff laws, which create an uncertain business environment that discourages Western investment. In return, the United States has worked to graduate Russia from constraints such as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which restricted trade with the Soviet Union and later with Russia over the issue of Jewish emigration.

Russia resisted admitting any problems with the safe storage of its nuclear warheads and materials when reports of nuclear leakage began to appear in the press in 1994. With several U.S.-Russian projects already under way to improve the security of Russian nuclear facilities, the Yeltsin government is embracing cooperation with the United States on further facility upgrades as well as joint law enforcement projects. Russia is also ready to negotiate with the United States on nuclear warhead stockpiles, developing a joint data base and measures to ensure that warhead destruction is irreversible.

• The START-2 strategic arms reduction treaty is more problematic, because the impetus to ratify it is not there yet, and it could easily fall prey to Russian pre-election politics. But strategic arms reduction has in the past been made to serve presidential election goals. It could do so now for Mr. Yeltsin if the United States moves at all on further reductions, easing criticism of the treaty in Moscow and allowing him to be a nuclear peace-maker. With another Clinton-Yeltsin meeting in the offing — the Group of Seven meeting in Halifax in early July — Mr. Yeltsin could push to see the START-2 treaty ratified in Moscow in order to bring it into force at that time. If it is not, then the treaty will likely remain unratified through the parliamentary and presidential elections in Russia.

• Moscow has sought to be a founding member of the COCOM successor regime which will control trade in technology that might be used for military purposes. The Clinton administration has been willing to support this membership if Moscow cuts back its conventional arms trade with Iran. Ironically, as the issue of nuclear trade with Iran has come to the fore, Moscow has begun to look for solutions on the conventional trade that it now sees as less lucrative.

• NATO expansion has become the touchstone of Russian nationalist and anti-Western rhetoric and is likely to remain so. Nevertheless, Mr. Yeltsin's government is willing to examine established channels and the Partnership for Peace. Although this willingness will be hard to keep in context against the rhetorical assault, the NATO countries will find it in their interest to do so.

So, Russia is willing to read the road map, responding to compromise or coming up with its own in areas of strategic importance to it — a point to be remem-

bered when the rhetoric heats up in Moscow. But on some points, Russia has not been able to compromise and does not appear willing to innovate.

This has been especially evident in the case of nuclear reactors for Iran. Here, an influential minister of atomic energy, angered by the perception that his ministry is being out of international markets, has made a public enough case of the issue that the Yeltsin government is boxed in by the public sentiment that it arouses.

The U.S. options for getting the Russians to compromise on the Iranian deal are twofold. The first is damage limitation, by insisting that the most destabilizing aspects of the sale — centrifuge technology, the uranium enrichment facility, technician training — be constrained.

The second is to offer Russia legitimate nuclear business to take the place of the Iran deal — a chance, in effect, for Russia to reinforce its self-image as a responsible and committed player in nonproliferation while not sacrificing commercial interests.

If these efforts fail, then Washington should not hesitate to censure Moscow, but in a way that is commensurate with the problem and does not discard the advances gained elsewhere.

In any policy dispute these days, the West should take a hard look and ask: Have the Russians stepped toward us, despite hard-line talk? Are there screws to be turned, incentives to be offered, or is it time to move to a temporary and measured censure aimed at the issue? Any of these options should be tools of U.S. policy, for what America is seeking with Russia is a relationship where every difference does not create a chasm.

The writer, deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Chirac: The Presidency at Last, and a Duty to Show He Deserves It

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Last November this column said that France's political right possessed a "machine for losing" and that its name was Jacques Chirac. The machine subsequently failed to function with its old efficiency, and Mr. Chirac, two times loser, now is winner and president-elect of the French Republic.

The victory was not easy, and the score obtained by Mr. Chirac's Socialist opponent, Lionel Jospin (more than 47 percent of the total vote) was in considerable mea-

Chirac's most important campaign commitment was to bring unemployment down. He must do so.

sure due to continuing popular doubts concerning Mr. Chirac's suitability for the presidential office.

So was the high level of abstentions, nearly 20 percent of the registered electorate, the second highest abstention in a final-round presidential vote in the history of the Fifth Republic.

Much liked as a person, Mr. Chirac has a record nonetheless of impulsive actions and much electoral expedience. He was an avowed Reaganite in 1988, when he won only 46 percent of the vote in the decisive round of the presidential election, but he ran this time as advocate of state mobilization to create jobs and promote social reform.

On the next to last day of campaigning,

last Thursday, he suddenly announced that he would call a national referendum on European unification after the Maastricht treaty review conference due to start next year. This declaration was meant to pick up the anti-European votes that in the first round of the presidential election had gone to other right-wing candidates.

It caused a plunge in the Paris stock market, up to then booming in expectation of conservative victory, as well as an abrupt drop in the franc.

If Mr. Chirac, as president, pursues the policies implicit in his campaign, there will be a less rigorous monetary policy and a more inflationist fiscal policy — which many people have in any case believed long overdue. The strong franc, marching firmly in step with the Deutsche mark since the mid-1980s, has been obtained by fiscal policies that give France today the highest unemployment level (and lowest inflation) in Western Europe.

Mr. Chirac's most important campaign commitment was to bring unemployment down. He must do so, because social tensions now are very serious and the public expects action with visible consequences.

He has promised more expansionary wage and social policies, and has suggested paying for these with a temporary increase in value-added tax, all of which is inflationary. Nothing in this addresses the problem of the current account deficit. The result will tend to undermine the policy of a strong franc.

With Mr. Chirac's victory, a generation

of leaders departs the French scene. President François Mitterrand is among the handful of surviving French politicians to have known World War II as mature men. A few others, such as former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, were old enough to have joined Free French forces in the final months of the war. Mr. Chirac, who was 13 when the war ended, saw his active duty in France's war in Algeria.

Leadership of the parties on the French right now will be disputed by men his age or younger, among them Philippe Seguin, speaker of the National Assembly, a critic of European federalism and advocate of a less vigorous defense of the franc, and the present foreign minister, Alain Juppé, considered the leading candidate to become prime minister.

Both Mr. Seguin and Mr. Juppé are members of the president-elect's neo-Gaullist party. The conservative center parties are out of favor at the moment, their leaders having mostly supported Mr. Chirac's unfortunate rival, formerly his "friend of 30 years," the outgoing prime minister, Edouard Balladur.

The Socialists, on the other hand, were rescued by the vigorous Lionel Jospin from the valley of despond and disrepute into which the long Mitterrand presidency had led them, and emerge from the election with high morale.

In the course of the campaign, Mr. Jospin changed from the rather colorless and schoolmasterly figure he previously had seemed, to become a vivid orator and campaigner, more at ease with himself than the always self-conscious Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Jospin's campaign reinvented the Socialists as social democrats, which means trouble for him in taking over the revived party. There are ambitious and still powerful factional leaders loyal to Mitterrandism and to the ideas of a left which would "break with international capitalism." However, their unwillingness to take up the challenge of what seemed, a few months ago, a doomed electoral race is a great disadvantage to them today.

Mr. Jospin ran when nobody else in his party really wanted to run, and he accepted the risk of an electoral humiliation. Instead, he was clear winner of the first round of the vote, ahead of any other candidate, and his final score is better than the loser has made in the final round of four of the six previous Fifth Republic presidential elections. When Mr. Mitterrand first ran for the office, in 1965 against Charles de Gaulle, he won only 44.8 percent of the vote.

Mr. Jospin, still in his 50s, now is firmly in place as leader of the opposition. And Mr. Chirac, after a determined, grueling and courageous 20-year quest for France's highest office, is at last to be president of the Republic. He has to demonstrate why it was that he so badly wanted this office. He has to demonstrate that he deserves it.

International Herald Tribune.
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After Cold War, the Victorious Superpower Lacks Diplomatic Clout

By Michael Dobbs

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The theorist of realpolitik, Hans Morgenthau, once remarked that a statesman has three tools: logic, bribes and threats. The degree to which American diplomacy still has logic on its side is a matter for dispute, but Washington's ability to bring the rest of the world into line through bribes and threats has dwindled significantly since the end of the Cold War.

Examples of American impotence abound. To take the latest one, the Russians have made quite clear that they are unimpressed by congressional threats to cancel U.S. aid if they go ahead with a billion-dollar deal to sell nuclear reactors to Iran. They point out that the U.S. aid budget for Russia next year is only \$260 million, and that most of that money will go to American "consultants."

Nor is the defiance of Washington's wish limited to enemies and former enemies. Even America's friends do not seem very eager to do its bidding on subjects ranging from cutting off trade with Iran to lifting the United Nations arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims.

The British have developed a special expertise on the decline and fall of mighty empires. Unlike the French, they have largely come to terms with their reduced role in the world, and can speak about the subject with irony and insight.

A British historian, Paul Kennedy, touched off something of a controversy in Washington in 1987 with his book "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers," which concluded that the United States was suffering from "imperial overstretch." Mr. Kennedy's thesis was that "the sum total of U.S. global interests and obligations was far larger than the country's power to sustain them all simultaneously."

Now another British returns to the charge, with an article in the National Interest entitled "Repeating British Mistakes." Jonathan Clarke, a former British diplomat stationed in Washington, believes that the U.S. foreign poli-

cy elite suffers from a *folie de grandeur* comparable to Britain's imperial delusions in the aftermath of World War II.

The elite in America "still thinks of America as the effortless top dog in the world. They have not come to terms with the fact of diminished American resources," he said in an interview. "It reminds me of Foreign Office politicians going on about how they would never permit Britain to slide down the international scale and join the lesser breeds."

Mr. Clarke concedes that the United States is still the only power which can wage a cam-

Unfortunately, the Bush administration was too exhausted by the effort in the Gulf war to pay serious attention to Yugoslavia.

paign like the Gulf war, but he argues that this ability is not all that relevant to the challenges of today's world.

"If you are like Saddam Hussein, and you draw up your charts, and challenge the U.S., then obviously you are on to a hiding for nothing. But if you are a little more subtle, like Milosevic, or Kim Jong Il, then you can defy someone like Milosevic is all that impressed with all the talk about America being the only superpower left."

Such views are anathema to another contributor to the National Interest, retired General William Odom, who believes that the American empire is fundamentally "different in type" from the Soviet and British empires.

"The American empire is a

money-making proposition all round," General Odom argues.

"By creating a security umbrella over Europe and Asia, we lowered the business transaction costs in all these regions. We have all got richer as a result. If this were not the case, Mexico would not be trying to get into our trading system. Russia would not want to get into the G-7, and Central Europe would not be wanting to get into NATO."

For foreign policy thinkers like General Odom, the main problem facing America today is not the lack of economic resources, or military might, but the lack of "political will."

The key moment here came in 1991. In the aftermath of the collapse of communism, and the American victory in the Gulf war, President George Bush proclaimed the birth of a "new world order," a phrase that sounds hollow today. What we were witnessing during this period was not the "end of history," as the triumphalists liked to claim, but its violent rebirth. Communism was dying, but a new specter was rising to haunt the European continent: the specter of nationalism.

At the time, American policymakers did not have the imagination to understand what was happening and work out a coherent response.

When Yugoslavia began its headlong descent into chaos in the summer of 1991, the senior people in the Bush administration were still focused on the Soviet Union and the Gulf. They showed little interest in Yugoslavia, particularly after the spectacularly unsuccessful mission to Belgrade by Secretary of State James Baker on June 21, 1991.

Mr. Baker spent the day urging the leaders of the squabbling Yugoslav republics to make another attempt to hold the country together peacefully. Just how much respect the Yugoslav politicians

had for the world's remaining superpower became clear four days later, when the Slovenes and Croats announced their secession from the federation, and the Yugoslav army attacked Slovenia.

Fall 1991 was the one period when Washington might have been able to do something to limit the carnage in Croatia, and head off the coming war in Bosnia.

In testimony to Congress, the former commander in chief of NATO, General John Galvin, has said it would have been a simple operation for allied warships to put an end to the Serbian shelling of the medieval city of Dubrovnik, on the Dalmatian coast. This would have sent a message of Western resolve to the Serbs early on, before they became completely contemptuous of American power.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration was too exhausted by the effort in the Gulf war to pay serious attention to Yugoslavia. As Warren Zimmermann, the last U.S. ambassador in Belgrade, recalled in a recent memoir in Foreign Affairs, Yugoslavia was the "tar baby" that nobody in the State Department wanted to touch. The United States is now paying dearly for that oversight, in terms of its political credibility around the world.

The Bush administration's mistakes were compounded by the Clinton administration, which failed to carry through on most of the threats it issued to the warring parties. The diplomat charged with sorting out the mess, Richard Holbrooke, now describes the Yugoslav tragedy as the "greatest collective security failure of the West since the 1930s."

Half a century after V-E Day, a lasting peace still eludes the victors.

The writer, a diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post, is preparing a book about the collapse of communism.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Farming School

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Mr. Chamberlain has just opened what is practically the first agricultural school in the United Kingdom. He pre-eminently contrasted English neglect with the care and science Germany, Holland and Switzerland expend on the training of food producers.

1920: Liquor Torpedoes

DETROIT — Officials charged with enforcing the "dry" regulations here have received a mysterious tip to the effect that whiskey is being smuggled across the Detroit River from Windsor, on the Canadian side, in electrically operated torpedoes. The torpedoes, fully loaded, submerge about one hundred feet and cross the river in about five minutes. After being received and emptied, they are sent back under water ballast.

1945: Fighting in Prague

PRAGUE — Street fighting was still going on in the Czechoslovak capital this afternoon [May 8] against fanatical S.S. troops, who have failed to comply with the surrender orders of their own high command. [The Herald says in an editorial:] It is curious and tragic irony that the war in Europe should be ending where, most agree, it really began. For it was when Hitler entered Prague on March 15, 1939, that the Western powers knew they would have to resist further German aggression by force. On that day and in that place the myth of Munich was exposed as the cheap Hitler intended it to be: the twin lies of the "cruelty" of Versailles and of Hitler's interest in the self-determination of peoples were discarded by the Nazi Führer. Now the city on the Moldau is the center of the last struggles of the mighty war.

Don't Let
Begin to

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OPINION/LETTERS

Don't Let the FBI Chief Begin to Take Liberties

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After complaining that "for two decades, the FBI has been at an extreme disadvantage with regard to domestic groups which advocate violence," FBI Director Louis Freeh suggested a way to give the law enforcers an edge: merely stretch the interpretation of the guidelines put in place to restrain the federal government from violating the constitutional rights of dissidents.

"If those guidelines are interpreted broadly and proactively," Mr. Freeh

To the applause of voters fearful of terrorism, the proactivists declare their intent to prevent crime.

told the Senate, "as opposed to defensively, as has been the case for many, many years, I feel confident ... we have sufficient authority."

Mr. Freeh was chosen for his job by Bernard Nussbaum, the former Clinton White House counsel whose recent speech to the New York Bar Association was a ringing defense of loyalty on high. His protégé, an attractive straight arrow, is now as unavailable in the media as J. Edgar Hoover was in his heyday.

But I think the ever popular Director Freeh — dutifully following the lead of President Bill Clinton in politically exploiting the public's rage at bombers — is proposing a bureaucratic subversion of Americans' civil liberties.

This is not to inveigh against new laws to sprinkle telltale chemical "taggants" into explosives, or new policies to draw on military expertise in germ warfare — that's sensible. It is to warn against "proactive" law enforcement bottomed on the panicked Department of Justice's new Gorelick Doctrine: that criminal investigations may be launched without any reasonable indication of a crime.

To the applause of voters fearful of terrorism, the proactivists declare their intent to prevent crime. This would be followed by surveillance of suspect groups by new technology; infiltration of political movements deemed radical or violence-prone; and stretching of the guidelines put in place 20 years ago to restrain yesterday's zealots.

In the '50s, the FBI's William Sullivan came up with the Counterintelligence Program, "Cointelpro," a plan

to use Communist techniques against Communists in the United States. In "Hoover's FBI," a Regency book to come out next month, Mr. Hoover's top lieutenant, Cartha (Deke) DeLoach, describes the technique: "Agents joined the Communist Party, worked their way up through the ranks, and then began to make as much trouble as possible. They gathered intelligence, harangued leaders at party meetings, recommended disastrous courses of action, and encouraged factionalism ... It seemed like a good idea at the time."

In the '60s, America had its domestic terrorists. Some were talkers. The president of a student body at a leading Midwestern university called for "revolutionary reforms" and urged students to "engage in acts of terrorism" and "blow things up." And some were doers. Factions called the Weathermen and the Black Panthers engaged in shoot-outs with police, planted bombs and sometimes blew themselves up.

"They were little more than a petulant mob," writes Mr. DeLoach, "but the kind of disorder they promoted was potentially dangerous, and Hoover feared the New Left might open the door for a more purposeful revolution."

That led to the use of Cointelpro against the New Left, including "black bag jobs" of surreptitious entry into private residences. "We placed agents in their midst, recruited informants ... We caused dissension within their ranks, harassed them and built cases for indictments — some of which resulted in convictions."

Mr. DeLoach emerges from his own book as a safely late-telling toady, conflicted about Mr. Hoover, resentful of the overpowering Lyndon Johnson. But he usefully documents the infamous 1968 wiretap of Anna Chennault, its request signed by LBJ's attorney general, Ramsey Clark, to impinge election-eve treachery to a Nixon supporter — a surveillance, Mr. DeLoach admits, that "had less to do with national security than partisan politics."

FBI penetration of legal organizations, then of dissident groups, then of the mainstream opposition — all this happened within living memory.

As a nation, we Americans are ashamed of those transgressions, which led directly to Watergate. After two decades, as fear of the far right replaces fear of the far left, do we really want the FBI to become "proactive" again?

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Fate of the East

Amid the commemorations of the end of World War II in Europe, little is being said about a radically different facet of that anniversary. While freedom was restored to Europe's west, its eastern part plunged into yet another tragedy. Those participating in the Moscow ceremony on Tuesday should bear in mind that Soviet Russia's victory over Nazi Germany meant, at the same time, the cruel enslavement of half of Europe.

Roosevelt and Churchill were unable to thwart or even soften the extension of the "evil empire." This is one thing, yet another is that in the Yalta agreement they freely endorsed it in line with their wartime claim that Stalin's Russia was one of the three big democracies, on a par with Britain and the United States.

Roosevelt never submitted the Yalta agreement to the U.S. Senate for ratification. He rightly felt that the Senate would ultimately refuse it. Is it not right to remember those cardinal errors lest they be repeated in a new version of appeasement?

W. SRZEDNICKI, Munich.

The Future of Taiwan

Regarding "Try Taking Democracy to Taiwan Seriously" (Opinion, April 20) by Ramon H. Myers:

Mr. Myers raises a valid point: How will the world's democracies

react to a more assertive Taiwan government resisting China's hegemony in the future? Surely, turning a blind eye and permitting Taiwan to be strangled into submission by the Beijing-imposed international isolation of the island would be a tragic setback for progressive democratization in the region.

The question whether Taiwan is a Chinese province or whether the Taiwanese people will choose independence is moot. Taiwan is a de facto independent nation. There is no need to declare independence. Surely, no one would deny that the overwhelming majority of Taiwan's people are in no hurry to reunify with China. These are points that the Democratic Progressive Party has stressed in the last several years.

The future of Taiwan is not a Chinese domestic issue to be dictated by Beijing. Rather, it is an international issue involving the sovereign right of Taiwan's 21 million people to determine their own future. Vigorous support for Taiwan's bid to enter the United Nations and other international organizations will impress upon Beijing that the world community cannot accept China's assertion that Taiwan is a domestic issue.

KOK-UI LIM, Legal Counsel, Mission in the United States of the Taiwan Democratic Progressive Party, Washington.

'Apalling Insensitivity'

Regarding the report "In East Europe, It's Show Time" (April 4):

The reopening of a Budapest "theater of dwarfs" shows an appalling insensitivity. Eastern Europe is far behind in its treatment of people with disabilities. Many there are shut away and segregated by inaccessible transportation, architectural barriers, discriminatory attitudes and absence of any coherent government policy.

We work with disability organizations in Hungary. They are eager and able to make important contributions. Activities like the theater of dwarfs restrict progress. Ultimately, they disgrace the society.

SID WOLINSKY, Director, Disability Rights, Oakland, California.

Messing With the Pipes

Regarding the otherwise excellent article on the organs of Notre Dame Cathedral and the church of Saint-Sulpice in Paris ("Notre Dame Organ: New Technology Isn't Working," April 4), please note that the metric system has not taken over completely. Even in France, an organist uses 32-foot pipes. There is no such thing as a 10-meter stop.

DONALD E. KNUTH, Stanford, California.

BOOKS

THE PARTY AT JACK'S: A Novella

By Thomas Wolfe. Edited by Suzanne Stutman and John L. Idol Jr. 242 pages. \$19.95. University of North Carolina Press.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

IT is commonly assumed that the state crop of North Carolina is tobacco, but in this as in so much else the conventional wisdom is wrong. Having spent nearly one-quarter of my life in the Tar Heel State, I can report from direct personal observation that the chief business there is not the noxious weed but the noxious writer, i.e., Thomas Wolfe, the native Ashevillean whose works scandalized his home-state contemporaries back in the 1920s and '30s but whose memory is now perpetuated and adored there much as Faulkner's is in Mississippi.

The ritual of author-worship involves any number of ceremonies, from the incessant manufacture of biographies to the regular assembly of commemorative societies to the presentation of amateur dramas. It further involves, in this age of scholars in endless search of rel-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Lucio Babaco, a Murano glass artist whose sculptures have often been exhibited in the United States and Japan, is reading "The Celestine Prophecy" by James Redfield. "It's an adventure story set in South America, all about nine key insights into life that are hidden in an ancient manuscript," (John Brunton, *IT*)



atively fresh raw material, the publication of "new" work by the author that has been lately "discovered" in one archive or another. Never mind that this work was for one reason or another deemed unpublishable during the author's lifetime; it is now dressed up in academic finery, published with ruffles and flourishes and welcomed as yet another addition to the author's "oeuvre."

The University of North Carolina Press, in other respects a most admirable institution, is when it comes to the "oeuvre" of Thomas Wolfe a prime culprit in this game of literary wishful thinking. It produces "new" books by Thomas Wolfe at a rate that must give even Joyce

Carol Oates pause. "The Party at Jack's" is the latest of these. Had it come from the pen of these or me, it would have been rejected out of hand, but bearing as it does the Wolfen byline, it is offered here with as a missive from the heavens.

"The Party at Jack's" is not exactly new. Bits and pieces of it were chopped up by Edward Aswell, the editor at Harper's who assembled "You Can't Go Home Again" out of various hunks of manuscript submitted by Wolfe's agent, Elizabeth Nowell. The incident described in "The Party at Jack's" was an actual event at the luxurious New York apartment of Wolfe's mistress, Aline Bernstein, who in fiction became Esther Jack and with whom

Wolfe was obsessed in his later, drink-besotted writing years.

It is an incident of considerable biographical interest out of which Wolfe managed to extract precious little literary interest. The occasion was a party attended by many of the illuminati, at which the featured entertainment was a circus of sorts presented by the young sculptor Alexander Calder; a fire broke out in the building, during the course of which Wolfe rescued a cook locked in a burning room.

Wolfe, who loved luxury but professed to hate the economic system that made it possible, decided to fictionalize the party as a means of expressing his anger at what the editors of this volume call "the callousness, greed and hypocrisy of the privileged." By no means coincidentally, many if not most of those portrayed herein as "privileged" are also Jewish, a point neatly sidestepped by the editors but central to any reading of "The Party at Jack's" because, in Wolfe's infantile view of economics, anti-capitalism and anti-Semitism were pretty much one and the same.

"The Party at Jack's" is thus of interest as still further evidence of Wolfe's virulent feelings in this regard. Though the novella attempts to maintain a veneer of sympathy for its Jewish characters, Esther Jack most particularly, it treats them with a disdainful hostility quite in the spirit of the passages in posthumous work by H.L. Mencken that recently have aroused so much righteous indignation. "The Party at Jack's" is a clumsy piece of work. It is weighed down by endless, repetitious explication — indeed, it could be required reading for students as a case study of how not to solve the show-and-tell problem. Its dialogue is inert at best, ridiculous at worst, especially when proletarian characters are speaking. For any number of reasons, it should have been allowed to R.I.P.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

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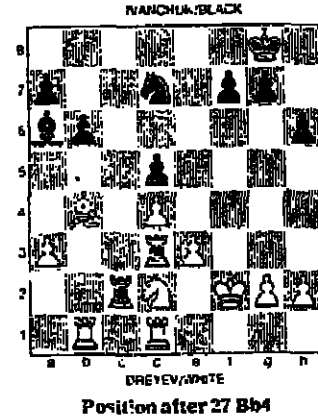
CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VASILY IVANCHUK won the *Linares International* tournament.

It is hard to pin down Ivanchuk's style. Against Alexei Dreyev in Round 11, he started solidly, but soon offered a gambit and later won a predominantly positional fight with sharp tactics.

When a game follows the quasi-Queen's Indian, quasi-Nimzo-Indian course that this one takes, it has been standard to see 8...Nc6, but Ivanchuk put his own spin on it with 8...Nbd7. After the resolution of the central tension with 9 cd Nd5 10 Bg5 Qc7 11 Bc4 cd 12 Bd5 Bc3 13 bc ed 14 cd, he sacrificed a pawn with 14...Ba6!? to stop White from castling. Dreyev refused it because 15 Qd5 Qc3 16 Nd2 (16 Rd2 could end in a peaceful draw after 16...Qa1 and a repetition) Qd3 17 Qf3 Rac8 18 Nb3 Qc3 19 Rd2 Rf6 yields Black powerful pressure. For example, 20 e4? Qe6! 21 e5 (or 21 d5 Qg6!) Qf3 22 g1 f6 23 Bc3 f6 24 d5 Rf8 will win a pawn for Black.



NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Dreyev	Ivanchuk	Dreyev	Ivanchuk
1 d4	Nf6	21 Qe6	Be8
2 c4	e5	22 Kf2	Rc2
3 Nf3	b4	23 Rb1	b6
4 Nd2	Bb4	24 Qd5	Rc8
5 Qc3	cd	25 Qd3	Rd3
6 Bf4	Qc7	26 Bc6	Rd3
7 e3	Qd7	27 Bc4	Ba6
8 Rg1	Nc6	28 Rf1	Ba6
9 e4	Nd7	29 Rf1	Ba6
10 Bg5	Qc7	30 Rf1	Ba6
11 Bc4	cd	31 Bc3	Ba6
12 Bd5	Bc3	32 Bc1	b6
13 bc	ed	33 Bc1	b6
14 cd	Ba6	34 Rf1	b6
15 Nd5	Rf6	35 Kc3	b6
16 Qd5	Qc7	36 Qd3	Rd3
17 Bc3	Qd7	37 Qd3	Rd3
18 Qd5	Rf6	38 Qd3	Rd3
19 Qd5	Nb5	39 Qd3	Rd3
20 Bb1	Qe6	40 Resigns	

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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



Fashion's Unsettling Reflection: Designers Focus on 1940s



Wartime look from DKNY by Donna Karan.



Ralph Lauren's Vietnam-inspired khaki separates from 1994 collection, top left; clockwise, camouflage print suit from Valentino; Saint Laurent's '40s-influenced suit for 1995 couture and his sketch for a dress in 1971 collection.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

Paris — With its uncanny — and sometimes unsettling — knack for fixing on the opposite images, fashion too is focusing on wartime memories.

Military uniforms of the 1940s, battle fatigues, khaki and camouflage, seem to hold a fascination for designers in this year of remembrance. This summer it is the wartime woman — square shoulders, strict suit, printed frock and platform-soled shoes — who

has taken a forward march — as though fashion had anticipated the archive pictures of "victory roll" hairdos and GI brides that have been published as Europe celebrated Monday the end of war 50 years ago.

In Paris boutiques, camouflage-printed separates among sweet pink florals create sweet and sour effects. The military prints suggest another, bleaker commemoration — last week's 20-year anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War.

Or maybe khaki pants and the military, flea-market coats or trim naval pea coats are currently hip because fashion inadvertently reflects a world recently shocked by paramilitary violence and civil war.

Fashion's wartime images are often uncomfortable and even unacceptable. There is something terrible and trivial about jackboots and neo-Nazi trench coats made "fashionable" or Sam Brown belts as a "fun" accessory.

When Valentino showed camouflage as a glamorous 1994 couture collection, just as French troops had started "Operation Turquoise" in Rwanda, the show was badly received. Yet a previous Valentino dress embroidered with "Peace" at the end of the Gulf War was a success.

Saint-Laurent was criticized for military and supposedly anti-war images in 1968 at the height of the peace movement. And even in 1994, Ralph Lauren's Vietnam-inspired collection had a muted reception.

When Comme des Garçons showed military uniforms cut up — a sartorial equivalent of beating swords into plowshares — the show was also badly received. A spokesman for the

designer Rei Kawakubo says that the collection was an intellectual exercise in deconstructing and re-making tailored clothing, rather than specifically military. The 1940s inspirations are less controversial — an attempt to feminize severe lines after a period of austerity dressing that corresponds to fashion in the mid-1990s.

There are fitted or boxy jackets with pleated knee-length skirts, as shown by Prada. And Donna Karan's printed or polka-dot dresses, presented with cherry-trimmed hats, wrist gloves and ankle-socks. Seamed stockings have also appeared on many runways — although wartime women had to fake these precious "nylons" by drawing a seam in lead pencil down the back of the legs.

Saint-Laurent was the first designer to go back to the wartime era in a 1971 collection of square-shouldered jackets and short skirts that was reviled. At the time, though, as Paloma Picasso said, the collection "laid the basis of fashion for the next 20 years."

Saint-Laurent claimed at the time that his 1940s collection was "a humorous protest" against the hippie/gypsy look of trailing skirts and jangling bracelets. It also drew on deep childhood memories of his mother with her "Rita Hayworth hairstyle" in scarlet satin suit and red shoes.

Twenty-four years later, in the current couture collection, Saint-Laurent showed a tailored suit with jaunty beret and Hayworth hairdo.

Why this continuing fascination with the 1940s? "Never have women in films and photographs looked so attractive," he said of the Liberation era. "Because they looked liberated, firm of purpose, happy. Perhaps because they were expecting a future of marvelous tomorrows, and that lit up their eyes. That made their high heels click with gaiety."

It is easy to romanticize the wartime fashions, born of necessity, and often a valiant struggle against British clothes rationing (which continued until 1949) and shortages of even basic commodities in occupied and liberated France. Lee Miller, America's intrepid woman journalist, described a Paris hairdresser where boys on bicycles powered the hair dryers "rigged to spare pipes which passed through a furnace heated by rubbish."

There was something noble about struggling to keep fashion alive under bombardment. And even if the broad-shouldered wartime styles have often been dismissed as "hideous," 1940s fashions, reflecting women working alongside men for the first time, were a prescient and enduring symbol of women's liberation.

SHOPWATCH

Buckets of Roses And Bags of Fun

International Herald Tribune

London — It is the caprice of the summer season — a bucket full of roses, made in satin as an evening purse. White flowers spill from lime green or orange, or the bag comes, like Susan Gutfreund's, in black with blood-red blooms.

The whimsical purse is one of the collector's items in a new boutique opened in London by three English roses. Bag designer Lulu Guinness, who already sells to Harrods in London and Bergdorf Goodman in New York, joined forces with two fellow creators in a striking and colorful store.

Against vivid green walls and a black-and-white floor are Harriet Anstruther's scarves, their neo-romantic patterns recalling the drawings of Cecil Beaton and Christian Bérard. Selina Blow makes swashbuckling jackets and clothes in rich fabrics that look as though they

come from an ancestral attic. Guinness, a former actress, has dainty brocade purses, straw bucket bags and madcap creations shaped like a pet pooch, so that you can look as though a Shi-Tzu (it unzips at the top) is tucked under your arm.

The dog bags, says Guinness, "take a very particular person," but the rose bucket appeals to everyone "from very young and quite trendy to a very elegant woman who wears only a tailored black dress." It has now reached the status of design classic, with 500 bags sold at £150 (\$240) each.

The shop, between Belgrave and Chelsea, is in a cluster of fashionable boutiques, including that of milliner Philip Treacey.

Harriet Anstruther, Lulu Guinness, and Selina Blow at 31 Elizabeth Street London SW1.

—SUZY MENKES



Lulu Guinness' bucket topped with a bouquet of roses.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

EUROPE

Together Rising Demand Allows Stora To Lift Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB said Monday its first-quarter pretax profit jumped 72 percent, to 1.84 billion kronor (\$257 million), as global recovery enabled the forest-products company to raise prices while increasing sales.

The company said sales rose 25 percent, to 14.32 billion kronor from 11.46 billion.

Although the profit was above market expectations, the company's shares fell 12 kronor, or about 2 percent, to 483 kronor.

Analysts said several investors had been buying forestry shares ahead of the first-quarter earnings season in order to sell when the results came in at or above expectations.

"From an equity point of view, this report is cold coffee," said Bjorn Gerner, chief analyst at Merchant Fondkommission, a brokerage. "The next earnings report will show a decline, so people are saying."

"Let's face it, the party's over." "We see no signs of slackness or recession," said Lars-Aake Helgeson, the company's chief executive. "We're hoping for a continued good 1995."

Stora said first-quarter profit included a one-time gain of 100 million kronor. Without one-time items, pretax profit almost quadrupled, to 1.74 billion kronor from 448 million.

"Market conditions are currently strong for pulp, paper and board in Europe, the U.S. and the Far East," the company said.

The construction market and demand for building materials remain weak in Sweden, but continue to be strong in Germany. Some slight improvements have also been seen in Norway and Denmark, Stora said.

Newspaper prices have gone up by more than 20 percent in Europe since the end of last year.

Stora said pulp prices were still rising. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Decline in Trading Profits Cuts Into Creditanstalt Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Austria's second-largest bank, said Monday that a slump in trading profits and increasing pressure on interest margins cut its first-quarter operating profit at the parent company by 31 percent.

The parent's operating earnings fell to 689 million schillings (\$71.5 million), as the bank's trading operations turned to a loss of 42 million schillings, compared with a 231 million schilling profit in the first three months of 1993. The bank cited poor performance of world stock markets.

"We haven't quite achieved what we wanted," Chief Executive Guido Schmidt-Chiari said.

Analysts agreed. "That was worse than expected," said Roland Newirth of Deutsche Bank (Austria) AG.

The company's stock closed unchanged Tuesday at 1,560 schillings. Austria holds 70 percent of Creditanstalt's shares, which it is planning to sell.

The bank also said its group earnings for 1994 fell short of expectations, with net rising 7 percent, to 1,859 billion schillings, primarily because of a drop in risk provisions. But trading income dropped 51 percent, to 1.33 billion schillings.

Operating profit fell 16 percent, to 5.73 billion schillings.

While refusing to give a forecast of 1995 earnings, Mr. Schmidt-Chiari said he was optimistic because trading profit was picking up and interest income was showing "a moderately upward tendency."

But the bank warned "weak growth, volatile trading conditions and persistent high credit risks" were evident in the first quarter. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Saddam Is the Belle of the Ball

Iraq's Oil Riches Lure Suitors; U.S. Firms Stay Home

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Stretching for miles through the abandoned battlefields of southern Iraq lies a vast oil field called Majnoon. — Arabic for "the crazed one." Given the tension it is causing in the international oil business, the field might better be called "Saddam's Revenge."

The riches of Majnoon and other Iraqi oil fields are making Baghdad a popular destination — at least among the giant oil companies that hope to do business with Iraq once the United Nations lifts sanctions against it. Indeed, a conference in Baghdad in March on the future of the Iraqi oil industry was attended by representatives of 35 oil companies.

Elf Aquitaine of France already is negotiating a \$2.5 billion deal to develop Majnoon. Elf, along with its French rival, Total SA, started the negotiations with Iraq in May 1991, just three months after Operation Desert Storm. Meanwhile, Italian, Brazilian, Spanish and Russian companies are pursuing other deals to develop Iraq's vast oil reserves, which analysts calculate are second only to those of Saudi Arabia.

U.S. companies, by contrast, are sitting on the sidelines as their competitors rush to woo Baghdad. Although some U.S. giants, such as Mobil Corp., had close ties with the Iraqis before the Gulf War, none of them attended the Baghdad conference. The American concerns are blocked by their government, which — nearly alone among its allies — insists that the UN economic sanctions against Baghdad should continue indefinitely.

"The U.S. companies are going to be way behind once the sanctions are lifted," said Lawrence Goldstein, president of the industry-supported Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "On Iraq, the U.S. oil companies clearly have to follow the

administration, and the administration is not going to budge on this."

Iraq may be one of the last great prizes in the oil business. At a time when giant oil fields are increasingly difficult to find around the world, Iraq claims at least nine of them. Some analysts place Majnoon in the so-called super-giant category, capable eventually of producing 600,000 barrels a day.

Before the Iraq-Iran war began in 1980, Iraq was pumping 3.5 million barrels of crude oil a day. But the subsequent 15 years of war and economic sanctions have

Once sanctions are lifted, Iraq could become the most important and unpredictable factor in the oil market.

left the country's oil infrastructure in disarray. Once sanctions are lifted, however, much of the damage could be repaired within a few years, making Iraq the most important and unpredictable new factor in the international oil market. Iraqi officials say their aim is to expand output to 6 million barrels per day by the next decade, a production level that would be nearly equal to that of Saudi Arabia. The Iraq bonanza brings the danger of oversupply to the oil market. Analysts worry that Iraq's return will flood the market with oil and lead to a sharp drop in prices. Even without Iraq, the OPEC oil-producing nations have been unable to keep the price of oil above \$20 a barrel. On an inflation-adjusted basis, oil now costs less than it did in 1973.

Analysts also caution that deals made now with President Saddam Hussein might prove to be risky investments. The

Iraqi leader remains intensely unpopular at home and abroad, and a future Iraqi government might not look favorably on Western oil companies that rushed to do business with Mr. Saddam.

The financial risks will be high, as well. Iraq's goal of producing 6 million barrels a day would require a minimum of \$25 billion in investments during the next 10 years, analysts say. Because Iraq already is heavily in debt, the foreign companies would have to provide most of the financing before they made their profit.

Despite these dangers, the lure of Iraqi oil seems irresistible because Iraqi crude is so easy to find and so cheap to produce. The Iraqi fields are also relatively undeveloped, unlike those of neighboring countries such as Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Oil-producing companies such as Elf Aquitaine are not the only ones that will profit from Iraq's return to the market. European oil-service companies also are likely to win big contracts from drilling and exploration. So will the construction companies hired to build highways, power plants, export terminals and pumping stations.

But for U.S. companies that would like to share in the spoils, Iraq appears to be a no-win situation. Industry executives say that, given Mr. Saddam's unpopularity in the United States, American companies are in no position to lobby for an easing of U.S. restrictions on dealings with Iraq. The prospect that Mr. Saddam would use his oil revenue to rebuild his war machine poses an additional problem.

The existing U.N. trade embargo against Iraq prohibits all trade and financial transactions, except for relief aid, and bans Iraq from selling oil except under U.N. conditions that Iraq has refused to accept.

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2150	3300	2000		
2100	3200	1950		
2050	3100	1900		
2000	3000	1850		
1950	2900	1800		
1900	2800	1750		
1850	2700	1700		
1800	2600	1650		
1750	2500	1600		
1700	2400	1550		
1650	2300	1500		
1600	2200	1450		
1550	2100	1400		
1500	2000	1350		
1450	1900	1300		
1400	1800	1250		
1350	1700	1200		
1300	1600	1150		
1250	1500	1100		
1200	1400	1050		
1150	1300	1000		
1100	1200	950		
1050	1100	900		
1000	1000	850		
950	900	800		
900	800	750		
850	700	700		
800	600	650		
750	500	600		
700	400	550		
650	300	500		
600	200	450		
550	100	400		
500	0	350		
450		300		
400		250		
350		200		
300		150		
250		100		
200		50		
150		0		
100				
50				
0				

Very briefly:

- German direct net investment in other countries fell 7.1 percent in 1994, to 23.81 billion Deutsche marks (\$17.38 billion) because companies increased spending in Eastern Germany, the Economics Ministry said.
- Portugal Telecom will quote its shares on the New York, London and Lisbon stock exchanges from June 2 after the partial privatization of the company, a banker involved in the process said.
- Luxembourg plans legislation to end the state telecommunications company's monopoly to comply with the European Union directive ending such arrangements by 1998.
- Banco Santander SA said the bank had agreed to buy 100 percent of the FUSA banking group of Chile for \$110 million.
- News Corp., the media conglomerate controlled by Rupert Murdoch, is negotiating to buy majority control of Italy's three leading television channels from former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Fininvest Spa, an Italian business newspaper reported.

Spanish Stocks Hit 1995 High

Bloomberg Business News

MADRID — Spanish stocks hit a 1995 high Monday, powered by a rising peso and gains in Telefonica de España SA.

The Stock Exchange index rose 3.05, to 295.16 pesetas (41 cents), to 1,670. "The market has taken the privatization of Telefonica very well," said Irene Lores of Fimat Futures.

3 Largest German Exchanges Sign Cooperation Pact

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Germany's three largest stock exchanges said Monday that they had signed a sweeping reorganization pact aimed at increasing market liquidity and efficiency.

The deal between the Frankfurt exchange, Germany's largest, and bourses in Düsseldorf and Munich will bolster trading in Germany's top 100 shares by guaranteeing the same prices for those shares at each bourse, the exchanges said. They did not say when the changes would take effect.

"We want to have a sustained increase in the liquidity and efficiency of German securities trading," said Herbert Jacobi of the Düsseldorf exchange.

Shares in Germany's top 100 publicly listed companies will continue to be traded on the three exchanges. But a new umbrella order-pricing system will allow for unified prices at the three exchanges for the opening, cash settlement and the closing prices of the shares.

The unified account for the top 30 shares in Germany, the components of

the DAX 30 index, will be handled in Frankfurt. The unified accounts for the remaining shares in the DAX 100 index will be based at the home exchange of the company, as long as it is one of the three bourses.

Companies seeking to have shares listed on the three exchanges will have to register at only one instead of all three.

In addition, the three exchanges will form a supervision group to monitor trading on the bourses.

The pact among the exchanges also

includes a push for brokers to offer the same price spreads for shares in computerized trading as in floor trading, a move aimed at improving market transparency, the bourses said.

The pact comes at a time of growing speculation about the need for the seven regional bourses operating outside of Frankfurt.

A German newspaper reported in November that half of those exchanges would shut and that the market would be divided among the remaining bourses.

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close						Stock					
The top 100 most active shares up to the closing on Wall Street.						Sales High Low Last Chg					
The Associated Press											
Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.50	125.00	+0.50	Wright	345,678	25.00	24.00	24.50	-0.50
Apple	987,654	45.00	44.00	44.50	-0.50	Boeing	234,567	30.00	29.00	29.50	-0.50
Microsoft	876,543	55.00	54.00	54.50	-0.50	General	123,456	15.00	14.00	14.50	-0.50
Amazon	765,432	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50	Johnson	112,345	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50
Google	654,321	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50	McDonald	101,234	8.00	7.00	7.50	-0.50
Facebook	543,210	7.00	6.00	6.50	-0.50	Walmart	90,123	6.00	5.00	5.50	-0.50
Twitter	432,109	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50	Target	89,012	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50
LinkedIn	321,098	6.00	5.00	5.50	-0.50	Home	78,901	4.00	3.00	3.50	-0.50
Slack	210,987	4.00	3.00	3.50	-0.50	Verizon	67,890	3.00	2.00	2.50	-0.50
Zoom	109,876	3.00	2.00	2.50	-0.50	AT&T	56,789	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50
Zoom	98,765	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50	Comcast	45,678	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
Zoom	87,654	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50	Netflix	34,567	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.50
Zoom	76,543	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.50	Amazon	23,456	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.50
Zoom	65,432	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.50	Google	12,345	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.50
Zoom	54,321	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.50	Microsoft	11,234	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.50
Zoom	43,210	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.50	Facebook	10,123	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.50
Zoom	32,109	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.50	Twitter	9,012	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	21,098	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.50	LinkedIn	8,901	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	10,987	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Slack	7,890	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	9,876	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	6,789	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	8,765	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	5,678	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	7,654	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	4,567	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	6,543	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	3,456	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	5,432	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	2,345	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	4,321	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	1,234	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	3,210	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	112,345	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50
Zoom	2,109	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	101,234	8.00	7.00	7.50	-0.50
Zoom	1,098	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	90,123	6.00	5.00	5.50	-0.50
Zoom	987	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	89,012	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50
Zoom	876	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	78,901	4.00	3.00	3.50	-0.50
Zoom	765	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	67,890	3.00	2.00	2.50	-0.50
Zoom	654	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	56,789	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50
Zoom	543	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	45,678	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
Zoom	432	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	34,567	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.50
Zoom	321	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	23,456	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.50
Zoom	210	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	12,345	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.50
Zoom	109	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	11,234	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.50
Zoom	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	10,123	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.50
Zoom	87	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	9,012	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	76	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	8,901	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	65	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	7,890	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	54	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	6,789	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	43	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	5,678	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	32	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	4,567	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	3,456	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	2,345	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	1,234	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	112,345	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50
Zoom	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	101,234	8.00	7.00	7.50	-0.50
Zoom	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	90,123	6.00	5.00	5.50	-0.50
Zoom	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	89,012	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50
Zoom	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	78,901	4.00	3.00	3.50	-0.50
Zoom	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	67,890	3.00	2.00	2.50	-0.50
Zoom	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	56,789	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50
Zoom	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	45,678	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	34,567	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	23,456	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	12,345	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	11,234	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	10,123	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	9,012	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	8,901	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	7,890	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	6,789	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	5,678	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	4,567	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	3,456	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	2,345	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	1,234	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	112,345	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	101,234	8.00	7.00	7.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	90,123	6.00	5.00	5.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	89,012	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	78,901	4.00	3.00	3.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	67,890	3.00	2.00	2.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	56,789	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	45,678	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	34,567	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	23,456	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	12,345	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	11,234	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	10,123	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	9,012	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	8,901	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	7,890	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	6,789	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	5,678	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	4,567	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	3,456	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	2,345	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	1,234	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	112,345	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	101,234	8.00	7.00	7.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	90,123	6.00	5.00	5.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	89,012	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	78,901	4.00	3.00	3.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	67,890	3.00	2.00	2.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	56,789	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	45,678	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	34,567	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	23,456	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	12,345	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	11,234	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	10,123	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	9,012	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	8,901	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	7,890	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	6,789	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	5,678	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	4,567	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	3,456	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	2,345	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	1,234	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	112,345	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50
Zoom	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	Zoom	101,				

Monday's 4 p.m.

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Siz 100s	High Low		Largest Ch
High	Low					Stock	Stock	
7416	1124	C	2.00	10	100	1124	7416	1124

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1978 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	High	Low	Latest	Div
10/1	10/1	10/1	Alcoa Corp	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/2	10/2	10/2	Amstar Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/3	10/3	10/3	Armco Steel	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/4	10/4	10/4	Boeing Co	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/5	10/5	10/5	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/6	10/6	10/6	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/7	10/7	10/7	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/8	10/8	10/8	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/9	10/9	10/9	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/10	10/10	10/10	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/11	10/11	10/11	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/12	10/12	10/12	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/13	10/13	10/13	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/14	10/14	10/14	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/15	10/15	10/15	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/16	10/16	10/16	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/17	10/17	10/17	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/18	10/18	10/18	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/19	10/19	10/19	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/20	10/20	10/20	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/21	10/21	10/21	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/22	10/22	10/22	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/23	10/23	10/23	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/24	10/24	10/24	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/25	10/25	10/25	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/26	10/26	10/26	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/27	10/27	10/27	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/28	10/28	10/28	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/29	10/29	10/29	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/30	10/30	10/30	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/31	10/31	10/31	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/1	11/1	11/1	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/2	11/2	11/2	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/3	11/3	11/3	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/4	11/4	11/4	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/5	11/5	11/5	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/6	11/6	11/6	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/7	11/7	11/7	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/8	11/8	11/8	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/9	11/9	11/9	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/10	11/10	11/10	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/11	11/11	11/11	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/12	11/12	11/12	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/13	11/13	11/13	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/14	11/14	11/14	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/15	11/15	11/15	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/16	11/16	11/16	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/17	11/17	11/17	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/18	11/18	11/18	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/19	11/19	11/19	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/20	11/20	11/20	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/21	11/21	11/21	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/22	11/22	11/22	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/23	11/23	11/23	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/24	11/24	11/24	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/25	11/25	11/25	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/26	11/26	11/26	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/27	11/27	11/27	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/28	11/28	11/28	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/29	11/29	11/29	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
11/30	11/30	11/30	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/1	12/1	12/1	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/2	12/2	12/2	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/3	12/3	12/3	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/4	12/4	12/4	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/5	12/5	12/5	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/6	12/6	12/6	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/7	12/7	12/7	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/8	12/8	12/8	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/9	12/9	12/9	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/10	12/10	12/10	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/11	12/11	12/11	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/12	12/12	12/12	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/13	12/13	12/13	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/14	12/14	12/14	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/15	12/15	12/15	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/16	12/16	12/16	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/17	12/17	12/17	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/18	12/18	12/18	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/19	12/19	12/19	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/20	12/20	12/20	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/21	12/21	12/21	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/22	12/22	12/22	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/23	12/23	12/23	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/24	12/24	12/24	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/25	12/25	12/25	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/26	12/26	12/26	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/27	12/27	12/27	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/28	12/28	12/28	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/29	12/29	12/29	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/30	12/30	12/30	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
12/31	12/31	12/31	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
N-O-P-Q											
10/1	10/1	10/1	Alcoa Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/2	10/2	10/2	Amstar Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/3	10/3	10/3	Armco Steel	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/4	10/4	10/4	Boeing Co	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/5	10/5	10/5	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/6	10/6	10/6	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/7	10/7	10/7	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/8	10/8	10/8	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/9	10/9	10/9	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/10	10/10	10/10	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/11	10/11	10/11	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/12	10/12	10/12	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/13	10/13	10/13	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/14	10/14	10/14	Boji Corp	..	..	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/15	10/15	10/15	Boji Corp	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	..
10/16	10/16	10/16	Boji Corp	25 1/2	19 1/2	25			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Country	Year	Value	Unit
Algeria	1970	1.0	1000
Algeria	1971	1.0	1000
Algeria	1972	1.0	1000
Algeria	1973	1.0	1000
Algeria	1974	1.0	1000
Algeria	1975	1.0	1000
Algeria	1976	1.0	1000
Algeria	1977	1.0	1000
Algeria	1978	1.0	1000
Algeria	1979	1.0	1000
Algeria	1980	1.0	1000
Algeria	1981	1.0	1000
Algeria	1982	1.0	1000
Algeria	1983	1.0	1000
Algeria	1984	1.0	1000
Algeria	1985	1.0	1000
Algeria	1986	1.0	1000
Algeria	1987	1.0	1000
Algeria	1988	1.0	1000
Algeria	1989	1.0	1000
Algeria	1990	1.0	1000
Algeria	1991	1.0	1000
Algeria	1992	1.0	1000
Algeria	1993	1.0	1000
Algeria	1994	1.0	1000
Algeria	1995	1.0	1000
Algeria	1996	1.0	1000
Algeria	1997	1.0	1000
Algeria	1998	1.0	1000
Algeria	1999	1.0	1000
Algeria	2000	1.0	1000
Algeria	2001	1.0	1000
Algeria	2002	1.0	1000
Algeria	2003	1.0	1000
Algeria	2004	1.0	1000
Algeria	2005	1.0	1000
Algeria	2006	1.0	1000
Algeria	2007	1.0	1000
Algeria	2008	1.0	1000
Algeria	2009	1.0	1000
Algeria	2010	1.0	1000
Algeria	2011	1.0	1000
Algeria	2012	1.0	1000
Algeria	2013	1.0	1000
Algeria	2014	1.0	1000
Algeria	2015	1.0	1000
Algeria	2016	1.0	1000
Algeria	2017	1.0	1000
Algeria	2018	1.0	1000
Algeria	2019	1.0	1000
Algeria	2020	1.0	1000
Algeria	2021	1.0	1000
Algeria	2022	1.0	1000
Algeria	2023	1.0	1000
Algeria	2024	1.0	1000
Algeria	2025	1.0	1000
Algeria	2026	1.0	1000
Algeria	2027	1.0	1000
Algeria	2028	1.0	1000
Algeria	2029	1.0	1000
Algeria	2030	1.0	1000
Algeria	2031	1.0	1000
Algeria	2032	1.0	1000
Algeria	2033	1.0	1000
Algeria	2034	1.0	1000
Algeria	2035	1.0	1000
Algeria	2036	1.0	1000
Algeria	2037	1.0	1000
Algeria	2038	1.0	1000
Algeria	2039	1.0	1000
Algeria	2040	1.0	1000
Algeria	2041	1.0	1000
Algeria	2042	1.0	1000
Algeria	2043	1.0	1000
Algeria	2044	1.0	1000
Algeria	2045	1.0	1000
Algeria	2046	1.0	1000
Algeria	2047	1.0	1000
Algeria	2048	1.0	1000
Algeria	2049	1.0	1000
Algeria	2050	1.0	1000
Algeria	2051	1.0	1000
Algeria	2052	1.0	1000
Algeria	2053	1.0	1000
Algeria	2054	1.0	1000
Algeria	2055	1.0	1000
Algeria	2056	1.0	1000
Algeria	2057	1.0	1000
Algeria	2058	1.0	1000
Algeria	2059	1.0	1000

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

姓名	年龄	性别	民族	学历	专业	原单位	现单位	备注
王明	35	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
李华	32	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
张伟	38	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
刘强	30	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
陈静	33	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
赵刚	36	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
周敏	31	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
吴涛	34	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
孙丽	37	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
郑伟	39	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
王芳	32	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
李刚	35	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
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赵敏	35	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
周伟	33	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
吴敏	36	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
孙伟	31	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
郑敏	34	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
王刚	37	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
李敏	39	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
张伟	32	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
刘敏	35	女	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
陈伟	33	男	汉	大学	机械	机械部	机械部	
赵敏	36	女						

W-X-Y-Z									
174	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
175	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
176	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
177	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
178	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
179	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
180	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
181	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
182	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
183	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
184	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
185	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
186	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
187	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
188	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
189	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
190	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
191	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
192	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
193	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
194	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
195	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
196	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
197	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
198	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
199	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23
200	Walt	17	1.4	23	23	23	23	23	23

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

2 Month Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Lowest	Orgs
13% NAPA CO-OP	1.64	4.7	-	78	16 1/2	15 1/2	-4

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

(d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (b) - bi-monthly

GT Hong Kong Fd B Shares \$	68.57	w Europe Growth Fund N.V. FI	55.89	w P.C.F. Rendement (Lux)	88.09
		w Japan Diversified Fund	43.34	w P.C.F. Vorlese (Lux)	110.51

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ASIA/PACIFIC

China to Replace Currency Chief For Policy Error

Bloomberg Business News

SHANGHAI — China's top foreign-exchange policymaker will be replaced after a government review found his policies had fueled inflation, a Hong Kong newspaper and Chinese bankers said Monday.

The director of the State Administration of Foreign-Exchange Control, Zhu Xiaohua, will be replaced by his deputy, Wu Xiaoling, the Chinese-language Ming Pao Daily reported, citing an unidentified source.

"The decision to replace him has been made already," said Huan Guocang, vice president of J.P. Morgan (Hong Kong) Ltd., citing bankers in China.

He said that central-bank efforts to bolster foreign-exchange reserves by forcing companies to buy yuan with their export earnings last year had caused a massive increase in money supply. That fueled in-

flation, which exceeded 24 percent last year, he said.

An official in Shanghai and two executives at state banks in Shanghai, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Zhu would soon be replaced.

Lu Nanning, director of the administration's secretariat, said the reports were inaccurate and that Mr. Zhu was still working in his office. It is unusual for Chinese government officials to confirm news before it is officially announced.

Currency traders say the central bank has scaled back its sales of yuan in currency markets. The sales were meant to keep the yuan's appreciation in check, but the flood of currency was seen as adding to the inflation problem.

The yuan has risen 1 percent in the last week, compared with a 0.2 percent rise during April and a 4.2 percent rise in the last 16 months. On Monday, the dollar closed at 8.3310 yuan at the China Swap Center in Shanghai.

Economy Shows 5.5% Expansion In Hong Kong

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong economy grew by 5.1 percent in the last three months of 1994, bringing growth in the territory's output of goods and services for all of 1994 at 5.5 percent, the Census and Statistics Department said Monday.

"We've been sitting on growth close to 6 percent and we see no reason to change that forecast," said Ian Perkin, the chief economist of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

For the fourth quarter, private consumption grew 4.9 percent. Expenditure on construction, meanwhile, rose 14.2 percent, while spending on machines and equipment surged 20 percent.

Wine Country in India? With a Little French Help, It's Possible

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

BANGALORE, India — Bruno Yvon returned from a stroll through his grape-laden vineyards and uncorked a bottle of his latest Cabernet Sauvignon. He swirled a bit in a glass, held it up to the light and then to his nose: Looked like French wine. Sort of smelled like it, too.

He raised the glass to his lips, took a sip and rolled it over his tongue: No doubt about it. That wine was from southern India, and not a bad vintage, either.

Mr. Yvon is the French palate behind the wines at Grover Vineyards, one of about a half-dozen serious wine companies that have sprouted up in recent years in India. With a few foreign specialists and transplanted cuttings from the best French grape varieties, winemakers here have set themselves a stiff challenge: changing the drinking habits of Indians, who inherited a preference for whiskey and beer from their British colonial rulers.

In explaining why Indians have never developed a taste for wine, producers here cite the law of supply and demand: There has been no supply of good wine, and thus, no demand.

According to industry officials, Indians consume about 50 million cases of beer and 25 million cases of whiskey a year, compared with about 300,000 cases of wine.

Industry officials estimate that 1 million bottles of imported wine — mostly French — are smuggled into India each year. Every city has black marketers who sell the wine — usually a cheap table variety that would cost about \$3 a bottle in the West — for as much as \$15 a bottle. Often the wine is an Indian product that has been transferred into a French bottle.

With such shenanigans commonplace, Kanwal K. Grover, head of Grover vineyards, argues that his wines, which hit the market three years ago and retail for about \$9 a bottle, are better tasting, a better value and a safer bet than buying on the black market.

Mr. Grover and a competitor, Shyamrao Chougale, head of Indage (India) Ltd., developed their tastes for wine during business trips to Europe. There they talked with specialists about producing wines in India.

"I told them, 'There are a lot of grapes in India. Why not produce wine there?'" Mr. Chougale recalled. "They laughed and said, 'You can't produce good wine in the tropical belt.'"

Mr. Chougale rose to the challenge. His sparkling white wine, Marquise de Pompa-

dour — made under the tutelage of champagne specialists from Piper-Heidsieck with French Ugni Blanc grapes grown east of Bombay — has befuddled connoisseurs, winning several medals against French entries in blind taste tests in England.

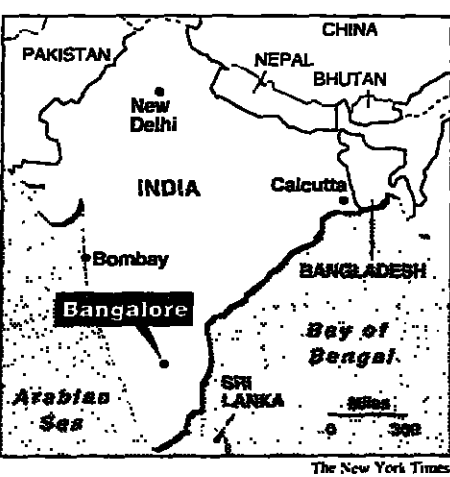
Mr. Grover and George Vesselle, a former executive of G. H. Mumm & Co., the French champagne maker, surveyed plots and tested soils across India and studied 50 years of weather data before selecting a site 40 kilometers (25 miles) north of Bangalore. They harvested more than 30 kinds of French grapes for five years before choosing nine varieties to plant commercially on 16 hectares (40 acres). The first harvest was in 1991.

Today, the vineyard has grown to 40 hectares and annually produces 150,000 bottles of Cabernet Sauvignon, white wine and rosé. Grover's general manager, Abhay Kewadkar, said the vineyard plans to expand to 80 hectares and produce as many as 1 million bottles of wine within four years.

Mr. Kewadkar conceded that his wines lack body but said that until Indians develop a taste for more complex wines, Grover vineyard is producing lighter wines meant to be drunk when they are young.

"We have to teach the Indian consumer very, very slowly how to build his palate," he said. "A Bordeaux would be too heavy. That will come when the customer is ready to receive it."

"We're a winemaker, but we're also an educator," said Mr. Yvon, the French consultant to Grover, who is experimenting with aging wine in oak casks and other methods to refine his wines and match them with Indian foods. "It's a vast new field of experimentation."



The New York Times

MobileOne Gets License In Singapore

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — The Telecommunications Authority of Singapore said Monday it would award the first license to compete in the island nation's mobile-phone market to a venture called MobileOne (Asia) Ltd.

Singapore Telecommunications Ltd.'s monopoly rights to mobile-phone and paging services expire April 1, 1997.

Analysis said the mobile-phone license would open doors to a market worth about \$300 million annually.

MobileOne is 35 percent-owned by Keppel Telecoms, a joint venture involving four members of the Keppel Group. Singapore Press Holdings Ltd. also owns 35 percent.

Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain and Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. hold the remaining 30 percent through their joint company, Great Eastern Telecommunications Ltd.

Singapore Telecom has already lowered its mobile-phone rates in anticipation of the opening up of the market. From 1997 to 2007, it will hold on to the monopoly on conventional local and overseas calls.

The MobileOne venture also won one of three 10-year licenses to offer paging services, another market that will open up in 1997. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Creative Technology Falls
Shares in Creative Technology Ltd. fell 26 percent Monday after the company reported lower-than-expected third-quarter earnings, news agencies reported from Singapore.

The maker of sound cards, compact-disk drives and other multimedia products for personal computers, said Friday its net profit fell 60 percent, to \$11.2 million, in the quarter that ended March 31. The company said sales rose 55 percent, to \$280.5 million. Creative Technology is listed in New York and Singapore, but reports earnings in U.S. dollars. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
10000	2400	20000			
9000	2300	19000			
8000	2200	18000			
7000	2100	17000			
6000	2000	16000			
D J F M A M	D J F M A M	D J F M A M			
1994	1994	1994			
1995	1995	1995			
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,488.36	8,332.17	+1.87	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,075.88	2,058.80	+0.83	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,068.30	2,065.90	+0.02	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,103.89	17,088.66	+0.09	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	956.54	956.44	+0.01	
Bangkok	SET	1,288.01	1,283.06	+0.39	
Seoul	Composite Index	910.39	918.46	-0.88	
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,674.53	5,642.16	+0.57	
Manila	PSE	Closed	2,520.66	-	
Jakarta	Composite Index	428.63	427.01	+0.38	
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,120.34	2,131.55	-0.53	
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,197.74	3,196.25	+0.05	

Source: Teletels

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• China has issued rules to control drug advertisements, banning ads for drugs that claim to treat mental illnesses, tumors, AIDS and sexual dysfunctions as well as ads for birth-control drugs.

• China said vehicle production rose 10.3 percent in the first quarter from a year ago; sales volume increased about 16 percent.

• Indonesia is to unveil a package of economic deregulation measures later this month to increase competitiveness; separately, President Suharto urged the Food Ministry to raise rice production as much as possible as part of a program for self-sufficiency.

• Sae Tsakji, or Business Report, is to become the seventh business daily in Bangkok; Sri Phraya Kamphit Co., publisher of the Daily News, is the main shareholder in the paper, which will be the first evening business daily in Bangkok.

• Nokia Corp. has signed its second major contract in India this year: Nokia Telecommunications will provide a digital cellular network to Calcutta, to be operational in the second half of 1995.

• Acer Inc. of Taiwan said sales in April rose 69 percent from a year earlier to 4.06 billion Taiwan dollars (\$160 million); for the first four months of the year, the company's sales climbed 89 percent, to 15.2 billion dollars.

• Taiwan has become the fifth-biggest exporter of capital in the world, making overseas investments totaling \$33.5 billion 1986-1993 period, the economic ministry said.

• Pratt & Whitney, the U.S. aircraft engine manufacturer, is to set up a \$17 million joint venture with China Airlines, Taiwan's national carrier, and Singapore Airlines, for engine maintenance.

• Samsung Display Devices Co. of South Korea said it expects to emerge as the largest television-parts supplier in the North American Free Trade Agreement area next year. AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

TO START OR EXPAND A collection, you could scan galleries and dealers around the globe, befriend distinguished historians and curators, study the 25-year market fluctuation in Impressionist painting, gauge the effects on the family trust, and determine the exact comings and goings of *La Fillette au Chapeau de Paille* since 1908.

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SPORTS

Piazza Hammers, Rockies Crumble

The Associated Press
The Dodgers' Mike Piazza struck out feebly on a breaking pitch in the first inning. But the rest of the game he made the Colorado Rockies look foolish. In his next four at-bats, Piazza hit two homers and drove in a career-high six runs as Los Angeles survived a shaky outing by Hideo Nomo to win, 12-10, on Sunday in Denver.

Piazza hit a grand slam in the third inning, and his solo shot in the eighth made it 11-10. He

homers, a three-run shot, in the second. The Dodgers tied it in the third on Piazza's slam, which followed a pair of walks and Delino DeShields' single.

Giants 11, Padres 4: Royce Clayton drove in four runs, and San Francisco completed its first-ever four-game sweep in San Diego.

The Padres lost their seventh in a row. Tony Gwynn had an RBI single, extending his season-opening hitting streak to 12 games.

Clayton, who drove in three runs Saturday, had a chance for more RBIs in the ninth inning, but struck out with the bases loaded.

Mark Portugal (1-0) pitched seven innings for the win and Rod Beck got his third save. Andy Ashby (1-1) lasted 5 1/2 innings.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Phillies 5, Braves 4: Gary Varsho's two-run single in the eighth capped Philadelphia's rally in Atlanta after Greg Maddux, who had pitched five strong innings, left with a twisted knee. He was not expected to miss his next turn.

Reds 8, Mets 4: Jerome Walton, who had beaten New York the previous game with a homer in the seventh, homered on the first pitch in the bottom of the first as Cincinnati won consecutive games for the first time this season.

Pirates 4, Cubs 3: Pittsburgh won at home for the first time this season, scoring the go-ahead run in the eighth inning



Pitcher Hideo Nomo struck out at bat, and on the mound.

on two walks, two wild pitches, a passed ball and a bad-hop grounder. Chicago lost for the first time in five road games.

Expos 9, Marlins 3: Darrin Fletcher homered, doubled and scored three times against visiting Florida, rookie Mike Grudzielanek got three hits, and Jeff

Fassero improved to 3-0 as Montreal halted its three-game losing streak.

Cardinals 6, Astros 5: Bernard Gilkey hit a two-run single, and Ray Lankford a two-run double in the fifth as St. Louis, playing at home, rallied to beat Houston.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	4	1	.286	0
New York	3	2	.231	1
Toronto	2	3	.154	2
Baltimore	1	4	.077	3
Chicago	0	5	.000	4

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	3	2	.231	0
Cleveland	2	3	.154	1
Kansas City	1	4	.077	2
Seattle	0	5	.000	3

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	3	2	.231	0
California	2	3	.154	1
Oakland	1	4	.077	2
Texas	0	5	.000	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	3	2	.231	0
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Pittsburgh	1	4	.077	2
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Colorado	2	3	.154	1
Los Angeles	1	4	.077	2
San Diego	0	5	.000	3

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	4	1	.286	0
New York	3	2	.231	1
Toronto	2	3	.154	2
Baltimore	1	4	.077	3
Chicago	0	5	.000	4

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Los Angeles	1	4	.077	2
San Diego	0	5	.000	3

NL ROUNDUP

was 4-for-5, giving him 11 hits in his last 16 at-bats with 11 RBIs, as the Dodgers completed a three-game sweep.

Nomo, who pitched five scoreless innings of one-hit ball in his big league debut against San Francisco, was tagged for seven runs and nine hits, including three homers, in 4 1/2 innings. He struck out seven.

The Rockies Bill Swift, although hitting one of the homers off Nomo, fared no better, surrendering eight runs on eight hits in five-plus innings.

"Nomo's control was not good," said the Dodgers' manager, Tom Lasorda. "Maybe it was the altitude. He didn't throw as well as he did in San Francisco."

Asked if he had underestimated the power of major leaguers, Nomo said, "No, those were just missed pitches."

The Rockies jumped out to a 4-0 lead off Nomo in the first two innings. Andres Galarraga singled in a run in the first, and Swift hit his first major-league

Twins-Indians Rivalry — a Long Story

The Associated Press
Kenny Lofton could not be blamed for being a bit fuzzy on the details.

He had grounded an RBI single up the middle with one out in the bottom of the 17th inning Sunday to give the Cleveland Indians a 10-9 victory over the visiting Minnesota Twins in the longest game ever, by time, for both teams.

The game lasted 6 hours, 36 minutes, forcing the two teams to use a total of 47 players, including 17 pitchers and all 30 of their position players. There were six home runs, 44 hits and 39 runners left on base.

"I was trying to keep my body straight against a left-handed pitcher and trying to hit the ball up the middle," Lofton said, speaking of Mark Guthrie. Then he paused briefly, looking puzzled.

"It worked out, whatever it did," he said.

The same two teams played a 22-inning game in Minneapolis in 1993, a game that popped into Lofton's mind several times before he ended this one.

The '93 game lasted 6 hours, 17 minutes.

"I swear I was thinking about that in the 13th inning," Lofton said. "I said, 'Oh shoot, here we go, 22 innings again.'"

Cleveland's Eddie Murray, now hitting 4,402 as he moves closer to 3,000 career hits, had

AL ROUNDUP

two home runs and two singles, driving in five runs. Murray already has collected 19 of the 70 hits he needed going into this season to reach 3,000.

The teams traded home runs in the eighth — Minnesota

rookie Marty Cordova in the top half, Murray's second of the game in the bottom — but didn't score again until the 17th. Murray was long gone by then, having been lifted for a pinch-runner in the 12th.

The Twins had runners thrown out at home on infield grounders in both the 12th and 16th innings.

Manny Ramirez started the Cleveland 17th with a single, then stole second with one out. An infield single by Jesse Lewis moved him to third, and he

scored easily on Lofton's hit through the drawn-in infield.

Lofton was 4-for-10, and one of four players to collect four hits along with teammates Murray and Albert Belle and Cordova for the Twins.

Royals 7, White Sox 5: Vince Coleman, called up from Triple-A Omaha on Saturday, went 2-for-4 with a home run, double, two runs scored and a stolen base out of the leadoff spot at Comiskey Park.

The 33-year-old outfielder was a free agent in the offseason and decided on the last day of spring training to re-sign with the Royals for \$250,000. He made \$3 million in 1994.

Athletics 8, Rangers 6: Texas starter Kevin Gross matched his career high by walking eight during a 3 1/2 inning outing in Oakland Coliseum, with six of the walks coming in the second and third innings when the A's scored five runs to take a 5-2 lead.

Geronimo Berroa hit his fourth homer, a two-run shot off Jose Albers, and Andy Tomberlin added an RBI single in a three-run sixth that made it 8-2.

Mariners 3, Angels 2: Tino Martinez hit a two-run homer at Anaheim Stadium and Randy Johnson survived a bases-loaded, none-out threat to get his fifth straight victory over California.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Brewers 9, Yankees 1: Kevin Seitzer hit a grand slam and Greg Vaughn had two RBIs for the third straight game as Milwaukee won in New York.

Orioles 6, Blue Jays 2: At Camden Yards, Mike Mussina outpitched David Cone for his first victory of the season, and Rafael Palmeiro extended his home run streak to three games.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 1: In Tiger Stadium, rookie left-bander Vaughn Eschelman remained unscathed upon this season, throwing seven shutout innings and allowing only four hits as Boston completed a sweep of the series.

John Valentin went 4-for-5 with a homer and three RBIs, and Troy O'Leary and Mike Macfarlane both homered in a seven-run sixth inning.

NEW JERSEY

BOSTON

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
Boston	3	2	.231	1

NEW JERSEY

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NEW JERSEY

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
Boston	3	2	.231	1

NEW JERSEY

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
Boston	3	2	.231	1

NEW JERSEY

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New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
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NEW JERSEY

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
Boston	3	2	.231	1

NEW JERSEY

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
Boston	3	2	.231	1

NEW JERSEY

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New Jersey	4	1	.286	0
Boston	3			

RFU Makes Carling Team Captain Again

The Associated Press
MARLOW, England — Two days after being stripped of the England captaincy for his remarks about the sport's officials, Will Carling was reinstated Monday by the Rugby Football Union.

In a victory for player power over sporting hierarchy, the RFU's president, Dennis Easby, was forced into an embarrassing U-turn after Carling's teammates made it clear they would not accept his dismissal.

Following a 40-minute meeting between Easby and Carling at the RFU's Twickenham headquarters, the organization issued a lengthy statement saying that Carling "wishes to apologize" saying in a television documentary that the English game was being run by "57 old farts."

The statement, released shortly before a team practice at the Marlow Rugby Club, also said that Carling "would like to thank the squad for their support and also Dennis Easby for his courage in reconsidering his original decision."

It added that the reinstatement "is subject to certain conditions which will remain confidential," and that Carling would not say or imply while captain "anything which serves to denigrate or bring into disrepute the game or the RFU."

His teammate had released a statement Sunday night calling for Carling to be reinstated. Easby, who at first had said that the RFU's decision was irreversible, then decided he would meet with Carling.

"I regret what I said," Carling said afterward. "I should not have said it. I don't blame the people who made the documentary."

He added: "I would like to thank Dennis because I put him in a situation I regret and I am grateful to him for changing his decision."

"Will and I had a very good meeting," Easby said. "He gave me all the assurances I needed and I am delighted to be able to ask him to take on the captaincy for the World Cup. I regret that it happened, but Will's original apology was not quite sufficient."

These Amateur Monarchs of Sport Are Dethroning Themselves

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The men in who run the amateur game of rugby union in England finished themselves off last weekend. They fired the national team's popular captain, Will Carling, and when they realized that people didn't like it, they decided to reconsider their position. So much for their principles. Their original decision obviously had nothing to do with "the good of the game," the abiding principle by which amateurs stake their claim on a commercial world.

The truth is that players must be paid. If a game earns money, then the players deserve some of that money, even if that leads to another sort of imperfect world.

Maybe athletes, especially American athletes, earn too much money — \$9 million or more annually, some of them. But surely they are more deserving of their share than are the "57 old farts," as Carling referred to them, who wine and dine themselves on the profits of an otherwise amateur game.

The 57 overseers of England's Rugby Football Union

(RFU) are no doubt sensitive to the fact that they no longer belong. In the old days they had their place, and there wasn't money for traveling all over the world and throwing themselves elegant dinner parties. There was balance in those days. Then, in the last decade they took their cue from the professional sports of soccer and the rest. They started selling sponsorships and TV rights and lining up bidders for their game. The sport bloomed in the sense that the public started caring for it in much larger numbers and so the demand for success necessarily was felt by the players. The seven years of Carling's hugely successful captaincy has seen England win three Grand Slams in the Five Nations Championship and make it the final of the last World Cup, in 1991. At the same time, Carling has said, some RFU members would tell him that he was worrying too much about winning and losing, that in their day they played simply for the fun of it.

In their day it wasn't a business. It's a business now, a big business, and this is the frustrating thing about federations. They are run by politicians. They talk about guarding the best interests of the game. But really they care mostly about safeguarding their own best interests.

If the bosses of rugby cared most about the game, they would laugh off Carling's remark. If age had blessed them with wisdom they could have seen it as a compliment coming from some young hothead. But, in fact, they were acutely sensitive to such criticism, probably because, deep down, they know it's unfair that so many of them hold superfluous positions at the expense of those players they refuse to pay. They know it's wrong and so the best interests of the game become whatever is in the best interests of the game's caretakers.

Most of the amateur federations are guilty of this. The international basketball federation, FIBA, is run by Borislav Stankovic, who lives a fairly spartan existence and declines to gorge himself on the game's popularity. With someone like him the good of the game really is No.

1. The same cannot be said of his peers, who treat themselves to luxury without shame. The international athletics federation, IAAF, is the greatest but not the only example of a body that acts like a business in its urgency to collect money, but which then treats itself like a monarchy. Athletics could undoubtedly earn much more money for the athletes, but that would mean a reduction in power for the administrators.

One by one these institutions are falling. Perhaps the world of power-to-the-players isn't any better — look at the baseball strike — but at least it's fair play. What is not fair in the truest sporting sense is the example of "looking out for No. 1" set by the leaders of the International Olympic Committee, and right on down.

Later this month, the England players' every success in the World Cup is going to be seen as a defeat for their administration. That won't necessarily be fair, either, but at least they enjoyed the new money for a while: their golden handshake. If they go on to lose power prematurely, it's because they tried to deprive a player of it.

SIDELINES

Braves' Cox Arrested

ATLANTA (AP) — The Atlanta Braves' manager, Bobby Cox, has been charged with simple battery for allegedly punching his wife and pulling her hair during a domestic dispute, county police said Monday. He was released on \$1,000 bond and faces a court hearing May 26.

The police report, which indicated that Cox was intoxicated, said his wife, Pamela, had called officers, who saw swelling and redness on the left side of her face.

Mrs. Cox "stated that this has occurred many times before, but (she) never called the police because of possible media attention" and the effect on their children, the report said. Cox declined Monday to talk about his arrest.

For the Record

Anthony Mason of the New York Knicks won the NBA Sixth Man Award, getting 47 of a possible 105 votes; Charlotte's Dell Curry, who won last year, was second with 18 votes. (AP)

Jerry Stackhouse, North Carolina's All-America forward, announced that he is giving up his final two years of eligibility to enter the NBA draft. (AP)

A 17-year-old youth was killed, a 9-year-old boy and two teenagers critically injured and 25 other persons hospitalized after a soccer stadium railing collapsed in Lisbon. (Reuters)

Jesús Gil, the president of Atlético Madrid, was barred from the club for eight months for insulting a referee and other soccer officials; the Spanish league was still deciding sanctions for statements Gil made about the black-Columbian player Adolfo Valencia. (AP)

Jimmy Garcia, the Colombian fighter who underwent surgery in Las Vegas for a brain blood clot, had shown slight improvement but doctors said it was too early to speculate on his chances of recovery. (AP)



Nick Anderson picked a pocket, and stole the Bulls' lead with 10 seconds left.

Jordan Loses One for Bulls Olajuwon and Drexler Put Rockets in 2d Round

The Associated Press
ORLANDO, Florida — Michael Jordan dribbled into the lane with the clock running down, soared above the defender just like always and — suddenly, shockingly for the Chicago Bulls — changed his mind.

"He must have seen something I didn't," said Orlando's Nick Anderson.

The man who has won so many close ones for the Bulls during a brilliant career he re-launched with 17 games left in the regular season, let one slip away Sunday night.

Jordan uncharacteristically committed two turnovers in the last 10 seconds, setting up a dunk by former teammate Horace Grant and two free throws by Anfernee Hardaway that gave the Magic a 94-91 victory in the opening game of the Eastern Conference semifinal.

Even more startling, though, was Jordan passing up the potential game-winning shot. And the pass, poorly thrown because its intended target also thought Jordan was going to shoot — glanced off Scottie Pippen's right hand and out of bounds with 1.5 seconds left.

"I'm not going to sit here and try to make excuses," said Jordan, led to 19 points on 8-for-22 shooting.

"I could have shot the ball, but Scottie was wide open," he added. "I threw it kind of hard and behind him, and he never really had an opportunity to catch the ball."

Shaquille O'Neal led Orlando with 26 points and 12 rebounds — and made 12 of 16 free throws, blunting the Bulls' defensive strategy of fouling him when he had the ball. Anderson scored 20 points while guarding Jordan for most of the 40 minutes he played.

"Whenever I go against Michael, it's just another opportunity to showcase what I can do," said Anderson.

And that he did. With 18 seconds left and the Bulls ahead, 91-90, their coach, Phil Jackson, did the expected, putting the ball, and the game, in Jordan's hands. He expected the Magic to foul in hopes that missed free throws would give them a chance.

Instead, Anderson chased down Jordan from behind after an inbound pass, tipped the ball to Hardaway, who took off for a dunk over Toni Kukoc with 6.2 seconds to go. Chicago called time out, setting up the surprising sequence that finished the game.

"I'll take the blame just as I would take the credit," Jordan said. "When you're team captain, the game's in your hands and you're not able to deliver, it's disappointing."

Rockets 95, Jazz 91: Houston, down by seven points late in the deciding game of their best-of-5 series, rallied in Salt

Lake City as All-Star center Hakeem Olajuwon got 33 points despite a disjunct and badly swollen right middle finger.

"We play better with our backs against the wall. We play more aggressive, we play on the edge," said Olajuwon, who made 10 of 16 shots and pulled down 10 rebounds to lead the Rockets into a second-round series that begins Tuesday in Phoenix.

Clyde Drexler complemented Olajuwon's inside game with 31 points, made five 3-pointers and got 10 rebounds as the Rockets won their fifth straight game when facing elimination.

Houston trailed, 82-75, after Jeff Hornacek's 3-pointer with 5:43 left. Then Olajuwon and Drexler took over.

Olajuwon had seven points of a 10-0 run, his spinning jumper at the 1:43 mark putting Houston up, 85-82.

Karl Malone's 3-pointer with 6:5 seconds left cut the Rockets' lead to 92-90, but Drexler made three foul shots to send the Jazz on vacation after they had won a franchise-high 60 games.

NBA PLAYOFFS

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Shelter Island Drive outside Team New Zealand's compound was alive with bleary-eyed Kiwis after a long night celebrating a slambang opening-round victory in the 29th America's Cup.

"Everybody's here; no one's left at home," said a young New Zealander, Adrian Payne, who turned up with countrymen Mike Snodgrass and Steve Clark in a battered, mud-colored 1979 Oldsmobile bought last week and dubbed "The Conner Abuser."

They are bound for the East Coast when the Cup competition has ended and were selling Kiwi team posters and even the shirts off their backs for gas money. "It's the American way," they said. Any chance Team New Zealand won't win the Cup? "It ain't over till the fat man sings," said Snodgrass, mixing up his operative roles.

But all around town, even in the heart of Dennis Conner territory, fever was fast tipping toward the New Zealanders. Black Magic I had showed its heels to defender Conner on Saturday to go up, 1-0, in the best-of-nine Cup match.

"We just hope it's close," said Conner's helmsman, Paul Cayard. "If it's a blowout, it really won't be interesting to anyone."

This was the first scheduled lay day. Conner's crew and Peter Blake's crew went to sea as usual to test and train for Monday's rematch, while they as those ashore pondered the prospect of a regatta four years hence in Auckland's windswept Hauraki Gulf.

Cayard jumped right into the concept when asked about it over breakfast, as if the thought might have occurred to him during the night.

"First, change is always good," said the four-time Cup

contender, who was skipper of Italy's Il Moro di Venezia when it beat New Zealand in the challenger finals in 1992, but then lost the 28th Cup match.

"The Kiwis have been at the top of the sport for 10 years," Cayard added. "They've won the Admiral's Cup and they've been at the top of this event. So it was long overdue for them to get into the Cup match."

"They'd be great hosts, very enthusiastic. The venue probably will be more exciting, with more variable weather conditions. And I think you'll get a big turnout of American interest, probably three or four U.S. challenges. So that will give us a lot of motivation."

If Cayard seemed oddly open to the prospect of change, he had reason. He was steering Conner's borrowed, last-hour replacement boat, Young America, when Team New Zealand twice fired up the afterburners for the sort of performance bursts that have boosted the Kiwis to the best on-water record this Cup season, 38-1.

"It was like two races in one," said Cayard. "The first two legs it was really close and I thought, 'Terrific, it's going to be a great series.' Then the rest was a blowout."

Cayard said a change in weather could bring out different performance characteristics in the boats and Young America might prove more competitive if seas flatten in lighter winds.

But Conner's team made the risky switch to Young America specifically because it was a strong performer in the moderate winds and big seas common here.

For the first race, the seas were big, winds were moderate and Conner's crew lost by a lot anyway. Thus, a street full of happy Kiwis, and a growing interest in sailing conditions on the Hauraki Gulf.

Pacific Champion Flames Find Playoff Pool's Still Shark-Infested

The Associated Press
Just when the Calgary Flames thought it was safe to go back into the playoffs, they found the San Jose Sharks waiting.

Starting off as they did last year, with an upset, the Sharks beat the Pacific Division-leading Flames, 4-4, Sunday night for a 1-0 lead in their Western Conference series.

"The hockey gods were with us tonight," said San Jose center Jamie Baker, who scored twice. "That just sums up the whole night. Hopefully the hockey gods will stay with us a little longer."

The Sharks' performance was reminiscent of last year, when they finished last in the conference but upset the first-place Detroit Red Wings in the opening round of the playoffs. They lost the conference semifinal to Toronto in seven games.

This year, the Sharks finished seventh in the West, 13 points behind the Flames, whose coach, Martin Brodeur stopped 23 shots for his second playoff shutout; he also shut out Boston on May 9 last year during the Devils' six-game, second-round victory.

Flames 4, Sabres 3: Karl Dykhus scored the winning goal at 10:06 of overtime as Philadelphia beat visiting Buffalo without Eric Lindros. The Flyers' top scorer has a blood clot in his left eye and wasn't expected back for Monday night's second game, either.

The Flyers rallied from a 2-1 deficit, scoring twice in the second period's final three minutes. But the Sabres tied on Jason Dawe's second goal of the

game at 12:33 of the last period. It was the Flyers' first playoff victory since May 9, 1989, when they beat Montreal, 2-1, in overtime. But for five straight seasons, they hadn't made the playoffs.

Red Wings 4, Stars 3: In Detroit, the Red Wings' quest for its first Stanley Cup championship in 40 years got off well as Vyacheslav Kozlov broke a 3-3 tie at 10:15 of the third period. The Red Wings had finished with the best record in the conference, yet lost in the first round the last two seasons.

The Stars had tied at 3 at 7:50 of the third when Trent Klatt's shot deflected off Detroit's Bob Errey and into the Red Wings' net on a power play.

Blues 2, Canucks 1: St. Louis, playing at home, took the first step toward consecutive Stanley Cups for coach Mike Keenan, getting power-play goals from Brett Hull and Adam Creighton.

The Blues outshot the Canucks by 36-26, and blanked them on five power plays, extending a drought to 1-for-22.

Al MacInnis, back after missing five games with a separated shoulder, assisted on both St. Louis goals. Pavel Bure scored for the Canucks, who lost in last year's finals to Keenan's New York Rangers.

Maple Leafs 5, Blackhawks 3: Mats Sundin scored twice in Chicago as Toronto renewed its postseason mastery of the mistake-prone Blackhawks.

The Blackhawks, who lost to the Maple Leafs in six games last season, have dropped 13 of their last 15 playoff games and are trying to avoid falling in the opening round for the third consecutive year.

"We played with no heart. We gave up two-on-ones and breakaways," said defenseman Chris Chelios. "I don't know if it was panic, pressure or whatever. But we played like a bunch of rookies, everybody, myself included. The bottom line is, we choked."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Good Queen
3 Paralel
5 Paralel
7 Good Queen
9 Paralel
11 Good Queen
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15 Good Queen
17 Paralel
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99 Good Queen
101 Paralel

DOWN
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4 Abu Dhabi prince
6 Swedish auto
8 Gulf jet
10 Follower
12 Green
14 Proofreader's mark
16 KNO
18 Sound system
20 On the other hand
22 Tom Selleck sports film
24 Kind of orange
26 Was concerned
28 Prairie
30 Good's opponent
32 "This" outgroup
34 The "C" in J.C. Penney
36 "Jaws" boat
38 Muscular monitor
40 In perpetuity
42 Kathie Lee's co-host
44 Engraved
46 Relative of the English horn
48 "Step to the right"
50 Lucy's son
52 Oscar-winning Sally Field role
54 Look like
56 Speedboat time
58 Book too-boss
60 Map feature
62 Puerto

ACROSS
12 Hopped out of bed
14 Stove novel
16 Wound soother
18 Abu Dhabi prince
20 Swedish auto
22 Gulf jet
24 Follower
26 Green
28 Proofreader's mark
30 KNO
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53 Look like
55 Speedboat time
57 Book too-boss
59 Map feature
61 Puerto

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Solution to Puzzle of May 8

PLANT ALPS FEED
AORTA ALIT ASKA
COMBUSTION LASS
EMERGE EYAL LUSH
HID AWAS
BEATLES STARTS
AGENT SACS OPERA
AGATE LAT PANIC
AGONY TRAP BEEK
ANGRY ELATED
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PORE NNA UNIRE
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ART BUCHWALD

The O.J. Juror Draft

The year is 1999. California notifies Washington that it has finally run out of jurors for the O.J. Simpson trial. On the advice of the National Security Council, the president has no choice but to reinstate the draft. It proves to be an unpopular decision, since every licensed driver in the country must register with the local draft board.

To keep it fair, the nation holds a lottery and all potential draftees are given a number. Those called are promised that they will be home by Christmas. Full-time college students are given deferments, and citizens who claim to suffer from claustrophobia are excused if they have a doctor's certificate.

The president and his staff were confident that they could produce a jury in one month, but they hadn't counted on the country's vehement resistance to jury duty.

Fifty percent of those whose draft numbers were called left for Canada. Others refused to be sworn in and lay down on the floor until the judge ordered the bailiff to remove them.

A giant anti-O.J. Simpson-jury rally was held at Disney-

land and attended by more than a million people. They shouted, "Hell, no we won't go," and "Two, four, six, love — we won't look at O.J.'s glove."

One protester told reporters, "I served my country as a juror in Watergate. Let somebody younger decide whose wool cap it is."

To the cheers of the crowd another shouted, "I was at the Menendez trial. I swore I'd never be a hung juror again."

A third protester complained, "If you serve on the O.J. jury, you never know what's going on. The judge keeps sending you out of the room. I'd prefer to sit at home and judge O.J. on CNN where at least they tell you what all the DNA talk means."

A conscientious objector said, "It ain't worth it. Once the trial is over — nobody cares whether you served or not. I'd rather go to jail than look at blood-sample slides all day long."

The president was shaken by the demonstrations and went on the air to rally the country.

He said, "America cannot go forward unless this trial is brought to a swift resolution. The more mistrials we have, the weaker the dollar becomes. Every hung juror gives aid and comfort to our enemies. I don't like the O.J. draft any more than you do, but without it there is no way of finding 12 men and women who can come to an impartial decision. I ask everyone in Canada to return home, and I pledge amnesty to all those who left."

"I am also happy to announce that anybody who serves on the O.J. Simpson jury for more than four years can attend the college of his or her choice or buy a house with an FHA loan at 5 percent interest."

"Overturning white Broncos in protest is not the answer to this problem. It only gives the American judicial system a bad name."



Buchwald

2 Rare Breed Foals Born

The Associated Press
GLAND, Switzerland — A project to save a breed of wild horses has produced the first two foals in southern France, the World Wide Fund for Nature said Monday. The two P...ski foals were born during the past month. They joined a herd of 11 adults and two colts on the Causse Mejean plateau.

A New Chapter for Springsteen

By Neil Strauss
New York Times Service

"Broooooo!" So went the cries of nearly a dozen police officers as Bruce Springsteen walked past the 18th Precinct station house on West 54th Street. As he strolled through midtown Manhattan on a sunny weekday afternoon, no other pedestrians stopped him or yodeled his first name.

They just looked at him as he passed by, trying to quickly absorb his presence with their gaze in the jaded way that New Yorkers respond to fame.

"I have a healthy fan base in law enforcement," Springsteen, 45, said with a staccato laugh as he turned on to Eighth Avenue, beginning one of the few interviews he has granted during his two-decade career, which has recently taken yet another upswing.

Rock musicians and police officers aren't supposed to mix. But since Springsteen emerged from Asbury Park, New Jersey, in the early 1970s, firing off hit songs like "Born to Run," "Hungry Heart" and, more recently, "Streets of Philadelphia," he has changed the rules of rebellion.

He imbued the daily struggles of those in the working class with an everyday heroism, telling them that they mattered and assuring them that there was nothing wrong with trying to realize a dream, even if their attempt failed.

Since Springsteen's heyday in the early and mid-1980s, times have changed — and so has Springsteen. In 1989, he divorced his first wife, the model Julianne Phillips, and started dating the woman who would become his second, Patti Scialfa, a member of his backup group, the E Street Band.

That same year, he dismissed the band and, in 1990, bought his third home, a \$14 million estate in Beverly Hills.

For fans who saw Springsteen as one of the few rock stars who hadn't forgotten what it was like to be a regular human being, these actions were confusing. The relative lack of enthusiasm with which fans and critics greeted his 1992 albums, "Human Touch" and "Lucky Town," led some to wonder how relevant Springsteen was in the 90s.

But in the past year, the pendulum has started to swing in Springsteen's direction again. He received four Grammys

and an Oscar for his riddle song to the movie "Philadelphia," reunited with the E Street Band to record six additional songs for "Greatest Hits" (three of which ended up on the record) and watched the album shoot to No. 1 on the pop charts the week it was released.

Its first new hit, a previously unreleased 1982 song called "Murder Incorporated," about the proliferation of guns and the devaluation of human life, sounds even more appropriate today than it did when it was written.

During that afternoon walk, Springsteen had his choice of good times: he could find them in Central Park or he could find them in Hannah's Cocktail Lounge, a few blocks from the police station. It took two seconds for Springsteen to choose the latter.

He downed a shot of tequila, took a sip from his beer chaser and talked about his recent metamorphosis.

Having children — Evan James, 4, Jessica Rae, 3, and Sam Ryan, 1 — pulled him out of his solipsistic world, he said, and not just because he now has to wake up every morning at 8:30 and drive the two oldest to school in his black Ford Explorer.

"I think that before I had kids I was waiting for my life to begin," he said. "It was always, 'When this happens, when that happens.' And all of a sudden one morning I woke up and that feeling was just gone. It felt to me like the beginning of some life that I had worked really hard and waited very long to get to. I was 40 years old when I had kids, and so I was already at the point where the interesting things for me felt like they were going to be over there, away from bars and running around — and closer to children and relationships and deeper satisfactions."

"The songs are not literally autobiographical," he said. "But in some way they're emotionally autobiographical. As they go by, you see your own take on the world and how it's changed since you were a kid."

Songs have not always been enough for Springsteen to help him weave his way through life. One of the biggest steps he ever had to take, he said, was 13 years ago, when he decided to undergo therapy, which he continues sporadically.

"I grew up in a working-class family, where that was frowned upon," he said.

"It was very, very difficult for me to ever get to a place where I said I needed some help. I stumbled into some different, very dark times where I simply had no other idea of what to do."

Sitting at Hannah's Cocktail Lounge, he came on like a good-natured lumberjack ready to chop down the trees that separate him from his audience. He urged on the conversation with lines like "Let's not stop now" and ordered new beers every time one started to get warm.

The topic Springsteen constantly returned to was the E Street Band, which has been with him through his best years. A poet in auto mechanic's clothing, he was first signed to a record label during the tail end of the Nixon years. He and the band were one of the few groups in a politically cynical time that still thought rock could change the world.

Springsteen and the band's fame peaked during the Reagan 1980s, when they gave voice to those grasping for a meaningful life in a system that did not seem to value them. Now that Congressional Republicans are trying to undo 60 years of social reform, perhaps there's no better time for Bruce Springsteen and the E Street Band to return and let those blue-collar voices be heard from again.

"It's very strange that the Republicans are coming back now," Springsteen said. "Because my idea in the early and mid-1980s was to put forth an alternate vision of the America that was being put forth by the Reagan-era Republicans. They basically tried to co-opt every image that was American, including me. I wanted to stake my own claim to those images, and put forth my own ideas about them. The band drew me in that direction, and that's the direction that I want to work in in the future with them."

Springsteen is less enthusiastic about the Grammy and Academy Awards he recently won for "Streets of Philadelphia." "Those are pretty conservative organizations, and all the actual rock records I've made over the years have been ignored. But I had a nice night at the Oscars, and I was really sort of appreciative, and my mother came and got to see me win instead of lose. In the early 1980s, we did a benefit for the Vietnam Veterans Association, and all the guys gave me a helmet that they had signed. So I think that was the nicest award I've ever received."



Bruce Springsteen during taping session in Los Angeles.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe		Today		Tomorrow		Day After	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
London	65	45	55	21	10	21	10
Amsterdam	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Moscow	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Berlin (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Barcelona (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Brussels (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Bucharest (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Warsaw (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Oslo (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
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Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
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London (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Paris (D.F.)	60	40	50	20	10	20	10
Amsterdam (D.F.)	55	35	45	13	3	13	3
Moscow (D.F.)	45	25	35	13	3	13	3
Athens (D.F.)	70	45	60	26	16	26	16
Stockholm (D.F							